DOCUMENT A/47/L.32

Nigeria: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1992*]

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TOWARDS THE TOTAL ERADICATION OF APARTHEID AND SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, NON-RACIAL AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[2] adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989, which, *inter alia*, called for negotiations in a climate free of violence,

Reaffirming the Declaration and the need for the full implementation of its provisions,

Also recalling its decision 45/457 B of 13 September 1991 and its resolution 46/79 A of 13 December 1991,

Welcoming the initiative of the Organization of African Unity to place before the Security Council the question of violence in South Africa, and welcoming Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992 and especially the decision to deploy United Nations observers to further the purposes of the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991,[1]

Welcoming also the deployment of observers from the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community in South Africa in response to Security Council resolution 772 (1992),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 August 1992[4] on the mission of his Special Representative to South Africa,

Also taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/47/22), and the third progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration (A/47/574), as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa (A/47/559),

Welcoming the safeguards agreement of 16 September 1991 between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Government of South Africa and the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 4 September 1992 on the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material, under the terms of the safeguards agreement (A/47/533, annex II),

Reiterating its conviction that broad-based negotiations, initially undertaken by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, resulting in a new non-racial and democratic constitution and its early entry into force will lead to the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

Noting that while positive measures have been undertaken by the South African authorities, including the repeal of key apartheid laws and the revision of major security legislation, important obstacles to achieving a climate conducive to free political activity remain,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, as envisaged in the Declaration, to help the South African people in their legitimate struggle for the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

Gravely concerned that continued and escalating violence threatens to undermine the process of peaceful change, through negotiations, to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

Deeply concerned at revelations of illegal covert activities carried out by military intelligence with a view to undermining a major party to the political process of peaceful change in South Africa,

Noting with concern that, despite the signing of the National Peace Accord, the tragic bloodshed in South Africa has not ended,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen and reinforce the mechanisms set up in South Africa under the National Peace Accord and emphasizing the need for all parties to cooperate in combating violence and to exercise restraint,

Encouraging the efforts of all parties, including ongoing talks among them, aimed at facilitating the resumption of substantive broad-based negotiations towards a new constitution and arrangements on the transition to a democratic order,

Taking note with satisfaction of recent agreements between parties aimed at removing many obstacles to resuming broad-based negotiations and also noting with satisfaction the release of prisoners held for their political beliefs or activities,

Noting with concern the remaining effects of the acts of destabilization that were committed by South Africa against the neighbouring African States,

1. *Strongly urges* the South African authorities to exercise fully and impartially the primary responsibility of government to bring to an end the ongoing violence, to protect the lives, security and property of all South Africans in all of South Africa, and to bring to justice those responsible for acts of violence;

2. *Calls upon* all parties to refrain from acts of violence and to cooperate in combating violence;

3. *Strongly urges* the South African authorities to assume the full responsibility to respect and protect the right of South Africans to demonstrate peacefully in public in order to convey their views effectively;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all signatories to the National Peace Accord[1] to recommit themselves to the process of peaceful change by fully and effectively implementing its provisions and by cooperating with each other to that end;

5. *Calls upon* all other parties to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the National Peace Accord;

6. *Takes note with approval* of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General[4] and calls upon the Government of South Africa and all parties in South Africa to implement urgently those recommendations;

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General for those measures taken to address areas of concern noted in his report and particularly to assist in strengthening the structures set up under the National Peace Accord, including the deploy-

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[4] S/24389; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24389.

ment of United Nations observers in South Africa, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to address all the areas of concern noted in his report which fall within the purview of the United Nations;

8. *Welcomes* the deployment in South Africa of the observers of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community;

9. *Strongly urges* the Government of South Africa, as well as the other parties and movements, to lend their full cooperation to the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (Goldstone Commission) and to permit the Commission urgently and fully to carry out investigations into the functioning and operations of security forces and armed formations, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to respond positively and appropriately, as envisaged in his report, to requests for assistance from the Goldstone Commission in the context of the National Peace Accord;

11. *Urges* the representatives of the people of South Africa to resume, without further delay, broad-based negotiations on transitional arrangements and basic principles for a process of reaching agreement on a new democratic and non-racial constitution and for its speedy entry into force;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to support the vulnerable and critical process still under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate measures with regard to the South African authorities, as warranted by ongoing developments, and, within the context of the need to respond appropriately to them, to review existing restrictive measures as warranted by positive developments, such as agreement by the parties on transitional arrangements and agreement on a new, non-racial and democratic constitution;

13. *Calls upon* all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo, requests the Security Council to continue to monitor effectively its strict implementation and urges States to adhere to the provisions of other Council resolutions on the import of arms from South Africa and the export of equipment and technology destined for military or police purposes in that country;

14. *Appeals* to the international community to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid, returning refugees and exiles and released political prisoners;

15. *Calls upon* the international community to assist disadvantaged South African democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in the academic, scientific and cultural fields;

16. *Also calls upon* the international community to assist the non-racial sports bodies, which have been endorsed by representative anti-apartheid sports organizations in South Africa, in redressing the continuing structural inequalities in sports;

17. *Appeals* to the international community to help create stable conditions for the rapid and peaceful attainment of a new South Africa, based on an agreed, democratic and non-racial constitution, by providing and increasing its material, financial and other assistance to South Africans in their efforts to address the serious socio-economic problems of the disadvantaged people of South Africa, particularly in the areas of education, employment, health and housing;

18. *Also appeals* to the international community to render all possible assistance to States neighbouring South Africa to enable them to recover from the effects of destabilization and thereby to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the subregion;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the parties concerned, to undertake preliminary examination of the assistance that the United Nations might provide in the electoral process leading to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations and its agencies with regard to South Africa and, as appropriate, inside that country, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on measures taken to facilitate the peaceful elimination of apartheid and the transition of South Africa to a non-racial and democratic society as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.44* AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Angola, Chile, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1992*]

MILITARY AND OTHER COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[2] its resolutions 45/176 B and C of 19 December 1990 and 46/79 B and C of 13 December 1991, as well as the resolutions of the Security Council on the arms embargo and military collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/47/22) and the report of the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa on its activities during the period 1980-1989,[5]

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*Incorporating document A/47/L.44/Corr.1 dated 14 December 1992.

**Document A/47/L.44/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

[5] S/21015; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/21015.

Noting with appreciation the resolve and effectiveness of the Security Council in its handling of questions relating to the preservation of international peace and security,

Noting that the monitoring and enforcement mechanism of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council on South Africa in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 would benefit from further strengthening,

Reiterating that the full implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action towards the eradication of apartheid,

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and that the phased application of appropriate pressure remains an effective and necessary instrument in the process towards the peaceful end to apartheid,

Taking note of the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 4 September 1992 on the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material, under the terms of the safeguards agreement (A/47/533, annex II),

Expressing serious concern about the continued violations of the mandatory arms embargo, particularly by those countries which surreptitiously trade in arms with South Africa,

Expressing concern that South Africa's external military relations, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, in the production and testing of missiles, continue unabated, as mentioned in the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Gravely concerned about the practice carried out by certain oil-producing States whereby oil is exchanged for South African arms,

1. *Deplores* the actions of those States which, directly or indirectly, continue to violate the mandatory arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields, and calls upon those States to terminate forthwith any illegal acts and honour their obligations under Security Council resolution 418 (1977);

2. *Urges* all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo and to prohibit the supply to South Africa of nuclear and military products, as well as computer and communications equipment, technological skills and services, including military intelligence, destined for use by the military, police and security agencies of that country, until free and fair elections have been held and a democratic government has been established;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the full implementation and the effective monitoring of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in its resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, to implement the recommendations of the Committee established under Council resolution 421 (1977) concerning appropriate measures in response to violations of the mandatory arms embargo and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

4. *Calls upon* all States to maintain existing financial measures and, in particular, urges Governments and private financial institutions, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, not to extend new loans and credits to South Africa, whether to the public or private sector, until agreement has been reached on a non-racial democratic constitution or until specific recommendations are made on this matter by the transitional authorities to be established by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the issue of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.45[*] AND ADD.1[**]

Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1992*]

RELATIONS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 46/79 D of 13 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel (A/47/22, part two), and the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability,[6]

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and in particular the collaboration in the production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. *Strongly deplores* the collaboration of Israel with the South African regime in the military and nuclear fields;

2. *Reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider taking appropriate measures against Israel for its violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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[*] Incorporating documents A/47/L.45/Corr.1 to 3 dated 14, 15 and 17 December 1992, respectively.

[**] Document A/47/L.45/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

[6] A/46/357 and Add.1.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.46 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Chile, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*10 December 1992*]

Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the boycott of apartheid in sports and, in particular, 32/105 M of 14 December 1977, by which it adopted the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports, 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, the annex to which contains the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, and 45/176 G of 19 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports (A/47/45) and the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/47/22),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports and endorses its recommendations (A/47/45, paras. 38-43);

2. *Urges* Governments and the international sporting community to assist the non-racial sports movement in South Africa to redress the structural inequalities in sports that are among the legacies of apartheid.

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*Document A/47/L.46/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 17 November 1992, the General Assembly took action on the report of the Special Political Committee (A/47/616) (see decision 47/410[7]).

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions before it.

Draft resolutions A/47/L.15 and Add.1, L.32, L.29 and L.27 and Add.1 were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 47/117 and 47/116 A to C,[7] respectively.

The other draft resolutions were adopted by recorded votes, as follows: draft resolution A/47/L.31 and Add.1 by 111 votes to 1, with 44 abstentions; draft resolution A/47/L.44 and Add.1 by 106 votes to 2, with 47 abstentions; draft resolution A/47/L.45 and Add.1 by 93 votes to 39, with 23 abstentions; and draft resolution A/47/L.46 and Add.1 by 121 votes to none, with 39 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 47/116 D to G.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/47/22-S/24663	Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid	33	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22*
A/47/43-S/24775 and Add.1	Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	33	Ibid., *Supplement No. 43*
A/47/45	Report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports	33	Ibid., *Supplement No. 45*
A/47/69	Note verbale dated 9 January 1992 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	33	
A/47/82-S/23512	Letter dated 30 January 1992 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Colombo Declaration, issued at the Sixth Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, held at Colombo on 21 December 1991	33	
A/47/88-S/23563	Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991	33	

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/47/113	Letter dated 3 March 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on South Africa, issued by the European Community and its member States on 26 February 1992	33	
A/47/120	Letter dated 6 March 1992 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Third Inter-sessional Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingston on 19 February 1992	33	
A/47/130	Letter dated 20 March 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on South Africa, issued by the European Community and its member States on 19 March 1992	33	
A/47/137	Letter dated 26 March 1992 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	33	
A/47/154	Letter dated 8 April 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on South Africa, issued by the European Community and its member States on 6 April 1992	33	
A/47/215	Letter dated 15 May 1992 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	33	
A/47/217	Letter dated 18 May 1992 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	33	
A/47/225	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representatives of Indonesia and Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held on Bali from 14 to 16 May 1992	33	
A/47/257-S/24068	Letter dated 4 June 1992 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-third session, held at Riyadh on 3 June 1992	33	
A/47/266	Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	33	
A/47/298	Letter dated 25 June 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the violence in South Africa, issued by the European Community and its member States on 23 June 1992	33	
A/47/344	Letter dated 21 July 1992 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port-of-Spain from 29 June to 2 July 1992	33	
A/47/351-S/24357	Letter dated 28 July 1992 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Manila on 21 and 22 July 1992	33	
A/47/421-S/24526	Letter dated 4 September 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	33	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24526
A/47/431-S/24544	Letter dated 9 September 1992 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	33	Ibid., document S/24544
A/47/483-S/24604	Letter dated 30 September 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 23 September 1992	33	
A/47/494-S/24606	Letter dated 29 September 1992 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	33	Ibid., document S/24606
A/47/513	Report of the Secretary-General	34	
A/47/515	Letter dated 8 October 1992 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the General Assembly	33	
A/47/525	Report of the Secretary-General	33	
A/47/559	*Idem*	33	
A/47/574	*Idem*	33	
A/47/603-S/24733	Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	33	Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24733

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/47/631	Letter dated 4 November 1992 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	33	
A/47/675-S/24816	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992	33	
A/47/707-S/24832	Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final declaration of the fifth regular session of the Presidential Council of the Arab Maghreb Union, held at Nouakchott on 10 and 11 November 1992	33	
A/47/738-S/24866	Letter dated 27 November 1992 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	33	Ibid., document S/24866
A/47/792-S/24970	Letter dated 15 December 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions on Africa drawn by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at its meeting in Edinburgh on 11 and 12 December 1992	33	

Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/47/L.29, L.31, L.32, L.44 and L.45

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/C.5/47/74	Note by the Secretary-General	33 and 104	
A/47/798	Report of the Fifth Committee	33 and 104	See annex fascicle, agenda item 104

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 35

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 35: The situation in the Middle East*

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Document A/47/L.41 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution 1

Document A/47/L.42 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Cuba, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution 3

Document A/47/L.43 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution 4

Action taken by the General Assembly 4

List of other documents pertaining to the item 4

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 78th, 79th, 94th and 112th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.41 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Recalling its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 A to C of 4 December 1989, 45/83 A to C of 13 December 1990, 45/68 of 6 December 1990 and 46/82 of 16 December 1991,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 701 (1991) of 31 July 1991 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 25 November 1992 (A/47/673) and 27 November 1992 (A/47/672-S/24819 and A/47/716-S/24845),

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[1] which were confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989,

Reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973,

Welcoming also the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not

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**Document A/47/L.41/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annex.

been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Gravely concerned also at Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity and urgency of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

2. *Reaffirms* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988, 43/175 A to C, 43/176 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988, 44/42 of 6 December 1989, 45/68 of 6 December 1990 and 46/75 of 11 December 1991;

4. *Considers* the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[1] which was confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. *Calls upon* all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories;

11. *Strongly deplores* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situ-

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

ation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East pertaining to the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.42 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Cuba, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 25 November 1992 (A/47/673),

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, the last of which is 45/83 B of 13 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in the annex to which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the occupied Syrian Golan and the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Noting that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981),

Deeply concerned that Israel has not withdrawn from the Syrian Golan, which has been under occupation since 1967, contrary to the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions,

Taking note with satisfaction of the convening at Madrid of the Peace Conference on the Middle East on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, but regretting that the desired substantial results have not been achieved,

1. *Declares* that Israel has failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

3. *Declares* that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1991 annexing the occupied Syrian Golan constitutes a grave violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and therefore is null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decisions relating to the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[3] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its de facto annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to peace and security in the region;

8. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan, and its decision of 11 November 1991, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

9. *Demands once more* that Israel withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan in implementation of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to urge Israel to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories for the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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*Document A/47/L.42/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

[3] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

DOCUMENT A/47/L.43 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 C of 4 December 1989, 45/83 C of 13 December 1990 and 46/82 B of 16 December 1991, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 25 November 1992 (A/47/673),

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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*Document A/47/L.43/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1992, the General Assembly, by recorded vote, adopted draft resolution A/47/L.42 and Add.1 by 72 votes to 3, with 70 abstentions, and draft resolution A/47/L.43 and Add.1 by 140 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 47/63 A and B.[4]

At the same meeting, the sponsors of draft resolution A/47/L.41 and Add.1 requested that the Assembly take no action on the draft resolution and reserved the right to request its adoption subsequently during the session.

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the Assembly decided that item 35 would remain for consideration during its forty-seventh session (see decision 47/467[4]).

At its 112th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1993, the closing date of its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to end the debate on the question and did not take action on draft resolution A/47/L.41 and Add.1.

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/88-S/23563	Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991	
A/47/110	Letter dated 26 February 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the Presidency of the European Community on the Middle East, issued at Lisbon on 17 February 1992	
A/47/112	Letter dated 25 February 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the situation in south Lebanon, issued by the Presidency of the European Community on 20 February 1992	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/115-S/23680	Letter dated 4 March 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23680
A/47/120	Letter dated 6 March 1992 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Third Inter-sessional Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingston on 19 February 1992	
A/47/123-S/23721	Letter dated 16 March 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23721
A/47/129-S/23740	Letter dated 20 March 1992 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23740
A/47/139-S/23770	Letter dated 1 April 1992 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23770
A/47/174-S/23841	Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23841
A/47/220-S/23991	Letter dated 21 May 1992 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23991
A/47/225-S/23998	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representatives of Indonesia and Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Bali, Indonesia, from 14 to 16 May 1992	
A/47/229-S/24008	Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24008
A/47/230-S/24012	Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24012
A/47/231-S/24021	Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24021
A/47/236	Letter dated 28 May 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on south Lebanon, issued by the European Community and its member States on 27 May 1992	
A/47/237-S/24052	Letter dated 1 June 1992 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué on the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon, issued by the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on 24 May 1992	
A/47/238-S/24054	Letter dated 2 June 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24054
A/47/257-S/24068	Letter dated 4 June 1992 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-third session, held at Riyadh on 3 June 1992	
A/47/261	Letter dated 8 June 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on south Lebanon, issued by the European Community and its member States on 27 May 1992	
A/47/297-S/24213	Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24213
A/47/309	Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on the Middle East peace process, issued by the Council of Ministers of the European Community on 25 June 1992	
A/47/330-S/24290	Letter dated 15 July 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24290
A/47/348-S/24351	Letter dated 27 July 1992 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24351
A/47/351-S/24357	Letter dated 28 July 1992 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Manila on 21 and 22 July 1992	
A/47/441-S/24559	Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-fourth session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 8 and 9 September 1992	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/449-S/24566	Letter dated 15 September 1992 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration countries at their sixth meeting, held at Doha on 9 and 10 September 1992	
A/47/483-S/24604	Letter dated 30 September 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 23 September 1992	
A/47/507-S/24630	Letter dated 6 October 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24630
A/47/526-S/24659	Letter dated 12 October 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24659
A/47/592-S/24718	Letter dated 26 October 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of resolutions adopted at the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul on 17 and 18 June 1992	
A/47/600-S/24723	Letter dated 28 October 1992 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24723
A/47/672-S/24819	Report of the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24819
A/47/673	*Idem*	
A/47/675-S/24816	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992	
A/47/707-S/24832	Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General transmitting the final declaration of the fifth regular session of the Presidential Council of the Arab Maghreb Union, held at Nouakchott on 10 and 11 November 1992	
A/47/716-S/24845	Report of the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24845
A/47/790-S/24968	Letter dated 15 December 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration on the Middle East Peace Process made by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at its meeting at Edinburgh on 11 and 12 December 1992	Ibid., document S/24968
A/47/805-S/24983	Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24983
A/47/829-S/24997	Letter dated 21 December 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24997
A/47/841-S/25005	Letter dated 21 December 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the situation in Israel and the occupied territories issued by the European Community and its member States on 18 December 1992	Ibid., document S/25005
A/47/843-S/25016	Letter dated 24 December 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25016
A/47/844-S/25017	Letter dated 24 December 1992 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25017
A/47/845-S/25020	Letter dated 24 December 1992 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Communiqué and the Abu Dhabi Declaration, adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its thirteenth session, held at Abu Dhabi from 21 to 23 December 1992	
A/47/857-S/25068	Letter dated 7 January 1993 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the deportation of Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, issued by the Committee on Palestine of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 6 January 1993	Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25068
A/47/858-S/25075	Letter dated 8 January 1993 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25075
A/47/882-S/25242	Letter dated 4 February 1993 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25242
A/47/888-S/25282	Letter dated 11 February 1993 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25282
A/47/890-S/25294	Letter dated 16 February 1993 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25294

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/891-S/25308	Letter dated 18 February 1993 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25308
A/47/892-S/25309	Letter dated 18 February 1993 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25309
A/47/909-S/25458	Letter dated 22 March 1993 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25458
A/47/919-S/25511	Letter dated 1 April 1993 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25511
A/47/957-S/25858	Letter dated 28 May 1993 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	
A/47/988-S/26165	Letter dated 26 July 1993 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26165
A/47/992-S/26192	Letter dated 28 July 1993 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/26192
A/47/994-S/26196	Letter dated 29 July 1993 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/26196
A/47/995-S/26202	Letter dated 30 July 1993 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/26202
A/47/996-S/26221	Letter dated 2 August 1993 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/26221
A/47/1008-S/26396	Letter dated 1 September 1993 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the peace process in the Middle East issued by the Presidency of the European Community on 31 August 1993	Ibid., document S/26396
A/47/1017	Letter dated 13 September 1993 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	
A/47/1018-S/26443	Letter dated 9 September 1993 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/26443
A/47/1019-S/26447	Letter dated 15 September 1993 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the peace process in the Middle East issued by the Presidency of the European Community on 13 September 1993	Ibid., document S/26447
A/47/1020-S/26453	Letter dated 15 September 1993 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/26453
A/47/1021	Letter dated 10 September 1993 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	
A/47/1024	Letter dated 17 September 1993 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 36

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 36: The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development*

CONTENTS

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Document A/47/L.34/Rev.1 and Add.1: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela: revised draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 4

List of other documents pertaining to the item 4

*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 80th, 91st and 112th meetings; and ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 47th meeting, and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 31.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.34/REV.1 AND ADD.1**

Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*11 December 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, 650 (1990) of 27 March 1990, 653 (1990) of 20 April 1990, 654 (1990) of 4 May 1990, 656 (1990) of 8 June 1990, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 719 (1991) of 6 November 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992, and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989, 44/44 of 7 December 1989, 45/15 of 20 November 1990 and 46/109 of 17 December 1991,

Bearing in mind the importance of the commitments assumed by the Central American Presidents under the agreement signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 at the Esquipulas II summit meeting;[1] the declarations adopted at Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988[2] and at Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 14 February 1989;[3] the agreements concluded at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989,[4] at San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica, on 12 December 1989, at Montelimar, Nicaragua, on 3 April 1990,[5] at Antigua, Guatemala, on 17 June 1990,[6] at Puntarenas, Costa Rica, on 17 December 1990,[7] and at Tegucigalpa on 13 December 1991;[8] and the Managua Agenda of 5 June 1992,[9]

Aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[1] is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

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**Document A/47/L.34/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add 12 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[2] A/42/911-S/19447, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19447.

[3] A/44/140-S/20491, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20491.

[4] A/44/451-S/20778, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778.

[5] A/44/936-S/21235, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21235.

[6] See A/44/958, annex.

[7] A/45/906-S/22032, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/22032.

[8] A/46/829-S/23310, annexes I-III; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23310.

[9] A/46/954-S/24354, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24354.

Convinced of the political will that inspires the peoples of Central America to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, as well as the commitment to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Recognizing the importance of all aspects of the peace-keeping operations that have been carried out in Central America, pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council and with the support of the Secretary-General, and the need to preserve and enhance the results obtained,

Reaffirming the belief that peace is one, undivided and indivisible, and thus inseparable from freedom, democracy and development, and that these goals are essential for consolidating the transformations which will guarantee sustained, participatory and equitable development in Central America, as well as the need to redefine the manner in which the Central American economies are linked to the rest of the world,

Considering that, at the Puntarenas summit meeting, the Presidents declared Central America to be a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and that in the Tegucigalpa Declaration[10] they established the Central American Integration System, the fundamental objective of which is to ensure the integration of Central America and its establishment as a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development,

Also considering the importance of the decisions concerning human and social development adopted by the Central American Presidents at Tegucigalpa in December 1991, as well as the significance of the Managua Agenda, adopted by the Presidents in Nicaragua in June 1992, when they also evaluated the results of the last eleven summit meetings and adopted a joint course of action for follow-up and consolidation of the agreements concluded,

Further considering the commitments that have been entered into during the negotiations on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel, within the Security Commission established under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, for the purpose of achieving a stable and lasting peace in Central America,

Convinced that the Peace Agreement reached on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,[11] reflects that country's profound aspiration for peace and justice, and that scrupulous compliance therewith will not only permit an end to the armed conflict through political means but also lay the foundation for major political, legal, economic and social changes that must involve all sectors of the country in the consolidation of a democratic and cohesive society,

Noting with satisfaction that both parties have scrupulously observed the cease-fire, overcoming delays and difficulties in the process of implementing the peace agreements in El Salvador, and, through the mediation of the Secretary-General and his representatives, have adopted agreements leading to the final cessation of the armed conflict on 15 December 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador of 23 November 1992,[12]

Convinced of the importance of continued talks between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, under the auspices of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala and in the presence of the Representative of the Secretary-General, in order to end the internal armed confrontation at the earliest opportunity and to bring about national reconciliation, with full respect for the human rights of all Guatemalans,

Emphasizing the importance of the end of the armed conflict in Nicaragua and the need to consolidate peace in that country, as well as the urgent need for the international community and the United Nations system to continue providing Nicaragua with the support required to promote rehabilitation and economic and social reconstruction, for the purpose of strengthening democracy and overcoming the aftermath of the war and the adverse consequences of recent natural disasters,

Recognizing the valuable and effective contribution of the United Nations and of various governmental and non-governmental mechanisms to the process of democratization, pacification and development in Central America, as well as the importance for the progressive transformation of Central America into a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development of both the political dialogue and the economic cooperation set in motion by the Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation between the European Community and the Central American countries and the joint initiatives of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three)[13] in Latin America, through a partnership for democracy and development in Central America,

Bearing in mind that there remain in Central America major obstacles to the full exercise of peace, freedom, democracy and development, the final overcoming of which requires a global frame of reference that would enable the international community to focus its support on efforts towards collective affirmation and democratic progress being made by the Central American countries,

1. *Commends* the effort made by the Central American countries to achieve peace through the implementation of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987,[1] as well as of the agreements adopted at subsequent summit meetings;

2. *Expresses its strongest support* for these agreements and urges the Governments to continue their efforts to consolidate firm and lasting peace in Central America, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to consolidate peace, democracy and development;

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[10] A/46/829-S/23310, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23310.

[11] A/46/864-S/23501, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23501.

[12] S/24833; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24833.

[13] The group of cooperating countries, called the "Group of Three", is composed of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

3. *Reaffirms* the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and encourages the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments which base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and strict respect for human rights;

4. *Welcomes* the agreements reached by the Security Commission of the Central American countries in the creation of a new security model based on coordination, communication and prevention, confidence-building between the States of the region, as well as the progress made on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel;

5. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the steps taken to implement the vital Peace Agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,[11] and at the flexibility shown by both parties in overcoming obstacles and differences and in maintaining the close linkage between the implementation of the various commitments assumed by them, in order to ensure the full and scrupulous implementation of all the agreements;

6. *Welcomes with particular satisfaction* the holding of the National Reconciliation Ceremony on 15 December 1992, which brought to an end definitively the armed confrontation in El Salvador, and urges all sectors of Salvadorian society to continue to act with the greatest responsibility and spirit of *détente* and national reconciliation in order to ensure implementation of the commitments still to be fulfilled, thus making it possible to complete successfully the pacification process and develop normal living conditions throughout the country, particularly in the areas most affected by the armed conflict;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the effective and timely mediation of the Secretary-General and his representatives and extends its support to them so that they can continue to take all necessary steps to contribute to the successful implementation of all the peace agreements in El Salvador;

8. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, which make up the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, as well as to the Government of the United States of America, for their constant support and contribution to the efforts to reach the Peace Agreement and implement the commitments which are laid down in it, and urges them to continue to support them until the full implementation of these agreements, which reflect the will and aspirations of the Salvadorian people, is brought about;

9. *Reiterates* the importance of stepping up the negotiating process between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca in order to achieve the goals laid down in the agreements signed at Mexico City on 26 April 1991[14] and at Querétaro, Mexico, on 25 July 1991,[15] and urges scrupulous implementation of the agreed procedures and progress towards the adoption of commitments on all the issues set forth in the agreements signed at Mexico City, particularly the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights which they have been considering, in order to achieve, in the near future, national reconciliation and a firm and lasting peace with the continued support of the international community and the United Nations; expresses appreciation, likewise, to the Secretary-General and his Representative for the support that they are giving to the negotiating process and encourages them to continue to provide it;

10. *Supports* the efforts that the Government of Nicaragua is making to consolidate peace and endorses the provision concerning exceptional circumstances so that the international community and funding agencies will provide their support for rehabilitation, economic and social reconstruction and the strengthening of reconciliation and democracy in that country;

11. *Stresses* the importance that the continuity and outcome of the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States, the States of Central America and Panama and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three),[13] as well as the initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four), through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America, have for the efforts of the Central American countries to achieve peace and to consolidate democracy and economic development;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system to provide, as appropriate and from within existing resources, the necessary technical and financial support to the Central American Governments, and calls upon the international community to increase its support for peace, freedom, democracy and development in Central America by providing resources for their consolidation, so that the region's material limitations do not diminish or reverse the progress made;

13. *Reiterates* the importance that the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, which the General Assembly welcomed in its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988, has for the implementation of this resolution, in particular because it provides the underpinning for the implementation of the Central American Economic Plan of Action;[6]

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development";

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[14] A/45/1007-S/22563, annex, and A/45/1009-S/22573, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, documents S/22563 and S/22573.

[15] A/46/713-S/23256, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23256.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.34/Rev.1 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 47/118.[16]

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[16] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/120	Letter dated 6 March 1992 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Third Inter-sessional Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingston on 19 February 1992	
A/47/173-S/23837	Letter dated 22 April 1992 from the representative of Belize to the Secretary-General	
A/47/334	Letter dated 14 July 1992 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	
A/47/356-S/24367	Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions agreed upon at the second Ibero-American Summit, held at Madrid on 23 and 24 July 1992	
A/47/675-S/24816	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992	
A/47/677	Letter dated 16 November 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Guatemala and Belize issued by the European Community and its member States on 12 November 1992	
A/47/739-S/24871	Report of the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24871
A/47/791-S/24969	Letter dated 15 December 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions on El Salvador drawn by the Council of Ministers of the European Community at its meeting in Edinburgh on 11 and 12 December 1992	
A/47/842-S/25007	Letter dated 17 December 1992 from the representatives of Colombia, Mexico, Spain, Venezuela and the United States of America to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25007
A/47/853-S/25056	Letter dated 30 December 1992 from the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States of America to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25056
A/47/873-S/25134	Letter dated 19 January 1993 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25134
A/47/895-S/25326	Letter dated 23 February 1993 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25326
A/47/897	Letter dated 19 February 1993 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/47/912-S/25521	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/47/946-S/25754	Letter dated 11 May 1993 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25754
A/47/956	Letter dated 27 May 1993 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Guatemala issued by the European Community and its member States on 27 May 1993	
A/47/963	Letter dated 8 June 1993 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Guatemala issued by the European Community and its member States on 7 June 1993	
A/47/968-S/26033	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/47/970-S/26008	Letter dated 28 June 1993 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/26008
A/47/971	Letter dated 25 June 1993 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/997-S/26248	Letter dated 5 August 1993 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26248
A/47/1009-S/26397	Letter dated 30 August 1993 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/47/1012-S/26416 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/47/L.34	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/47/L.34/Rev.1

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/47/L.34

A/C.5/47/73	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/47/799	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 104

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 37

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 37: Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations*

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DOCUMENT A/47/L.51

New Zealand: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*21 December 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the annex thereto, in particular the section on the guiding principles, as well as those sections concerning prevention, preparedness, stand-by capacity, consolidated appeals, coordination, cooperation and leadership and continuum from relief to rehabilitation and development,

Deeply concerned about the magnitude and ruinous effects of disasters and emergency situations, which call, *inter alia*, for more international cooperation to mitigate the human suffering of their victims and to expedite the rehabilitation and reconstruction processes,

Underlining the need for an adequate, coordinated and prompt response by the international community to disasters and emergency situations,

Noting the increasing number and complexity of disasters and humanitarian emergencies,

Also underlining the need for availability of adequate financial resources to ensure a prompt response by the United Nations to humanitarian emergency situations,

Welcoming the establishment of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the appointment of an Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, as envisaged in resolution 46/182,

Emphasizing the importance of the primary role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, including with the support of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, in ensuring better preparation for, as well as rapid and coherent response to, natural disasters and other emergencies, in particular emergencies involving the supply of food, medicines, shelter and health care, taking into account the need to promote, in close collaboration with concerned agencies and international financial institutions, a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

Stressing the need for adequate protection of personnel involved in humanitarian operations, in accordance with relevant norms and principles of international law and within the context of General Assembly resolution 47/120 of 18 December 1992,

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue discussions with Governments and the organizations of the United Nations system on various issues related to United Nations involvement in complex and dangerous emergencies in terms of the measures set forth in paragraph 76 of his report (A/47/595 and Corr.1),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (ibid.);

2. *Emphasizes* the leadership role of the Secretary-General in ensuring the rapid and coordinated response of the United Nations system to humanitarian emergencies, including in mobilizing the necessary resources, and invites all concerned operational organizations and agencies to continue to extend their full support for the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/182;

3. *Invites* those States in a position to do so to consider increasing the resources of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund based on voluntary contributions, in order to assist further the United Nations system in its efforts to respond rapidly to humanitarian emergencies, and calls upon those that have already pledged contributions to the Fund urgently to fulfil their commitments;

4. *Calls upon* potential donors to adopt the necessary measures to increase and expedite their contributions, including setting aside, on a stand-by basis, financial and other resources that can be disbursed quickly to the United Nations system in response to the consolidated appeals of the Secretary-General;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to examine all possible ways and means to provide adequate quali-

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 67th, 68th and 93rd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 143.

fied personnel and administrative resources to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs from within existing resources of the regular budget of the United Nations and, where appropriate, through the secondment of national humanitarian disaster relief experts;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in his annual report on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, to review the effectiveness and achievements of the new institutional arrangements of the United Nations humanitarian assistance system, including the arrangements for the functioning between Headquarters offices and at the field level, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/182, as well as the progress made in the implementation of that resolution and the present resolution and to make appropriate recommendations as to how to give full effect to the provisions of these resolutions;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, after consultations with Governments and United Nations organs and specialized agencies, to report on arrangements between the United Nations and interested Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that would enable the United Nations to have more expeditious access, when necessary, to their emergency relief capacities, including food reserves, emergency stockpiles and personnel, as well as logistical support;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consultations with Governments, to report on ways and means to improve further United Nations capability in the areas of prevention and preparedness in relation to natural disasters and other emergencies, in particular emergencies involving food, medicines, shelter and health care, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 46/182;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities, advantages and disadvantages of the establishment of warehouses for emergency items at the regional as well as global levels, taking into account existing facilities, and to report thereon in his next annual report;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit his annual report on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and to present an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.51. For the final text, see resolution 47/168.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/111	Letter dated 27 February 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the appointment of the United Nations High-level Coordinator for Emergency Assistance issued by the Presidency of the European Community on 21 February 1992	
A/47/161	Letter dated 15 April 1992 from the representative of Sudan to the Secretary-General	
A/47/182	Letter dated 27 April 1992 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted at the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Horn of Africa, held at Addis Ababa on 8 and 9 April 1992	
A/47/217	Letter dated 18 May 1992 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	
A/47/317	Letter dated 8 July 1992 from the representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the Secretary-General	
A/47/595	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/749	Letter dated 1 December 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/47/L.22	Pakistan: draft resolution	Withdrawn by the sponsor

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Official Records

Agenda item 39

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 39: Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba*

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Document A/47/L.20/Rev.1: Cuba: revised draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 1

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 70th and 71st meetings.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.20/REV.1

Cuba: revised draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*23 November 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of trade and international navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Concerned about the promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations whose extraterritorial effects affect the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, as well as the freedom of trade and navigation,

Having learned of the recent promulgation of measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba,

1. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law and with the commitments that they have freely entered into in acceding to international legal instruments that, *inter alia*, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

2. *Urges* States that have such laws or measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 24 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.20/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 59 to 3, with 71 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 47/19.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/179-S/23846	Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/47/263	Letter dated 8 June 1992 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	

A/47/271	Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/47/272	*Idem*	
A/47/273	*Idem*	
A/47/400	Letter dated 24 August 1992 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/47/654	Letter dated 6 November 1992 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/47/675-S/24816	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992	
A/47/L.20	Cuba: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/47/L.20/Rev.1.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 40

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 40: Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council*

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Document A/47/L.26/Rev.1 and Add.1: Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Gabon, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 1

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 69th, 84th, 94th and 112th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.26/REV.1 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Gabon, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the increasingly crucial role of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security,

Recognizing also the changed international situation and the substantial increase in the membership of the United Nations, the total membership having reached one hundred and seventy-nine,

Acting in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the principle of sovereign equality of all Members of the United Nations,

Mindful of Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Realizing the need to continue the process of revitalization and restructuring of certain organs of the United Nations,

Recalling the statements made on the subject at its forty-seventh session,[1] as well as the statement on the same subject contained in the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992 (see A/47/675-S/24816, annex),

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit, not later than 30 June 1993, written comments on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, for its consideration, a report containing comments made by Member States on the subject;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council".

**Document A/47/L.26/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 69th meeting.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.26/Rev.1 and Add.1, in which, at the request of the sponsors, the amendment contained in document A/47/L.30 was incorporated as the fourth preambular paragraph. For the final text, see resolution 47/62.[2]

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[2] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly decided that item 40 would remain for consideration during the session (see decision 47/467[2]). However, it concluded the work of its forty-seventh session without having taken any further action on the item.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/225	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representatives of Indonesia and Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held on Bali from 14 to 16 May 1992	
A/47/675-S/24816	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992	
A/47/L.26	Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Senegal, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/47/L.26/Rev.1
A/47/L.30	Pakistan: amendment to draft resolution A/47/L.26	

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*Agenda item 49 to 65, 68 and 142**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 49: Reduction of military budgets

Agenda item 50: Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

Agenda item 51: Science and technology for disarmament

Agenda item 52: Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

Agenda item 53: Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

Agenda item 54: Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

Agenda item 55: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Agenda item 56: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

Agenda item 57: Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

Agenda item 58: Prevention of an arms race in outer space

Agenda item 59: Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

Agenda item 60: Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Agenda item 61: General and complete disarmament:

- **(*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;**
- **(*b*) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;**
- **(*c*) Conventional disarmament;**
- **(*d*) Nuclear disarmament;**
- **(*e*) Defensive security concepts and policies;**
- **(*f*) Relationship between disarmament and development;**
- **(*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;**
- **(*h*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;**
- **(*i*) International arms transfers;**
- **(*j*) Regional disarmament;**
- **(*k*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;**
- **(*l*) Transparency in armaments;**
- **(*m*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;**
- **(*n*) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee**

Agenda item 62: Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

- **(*a*) World Disarmament Campaign;**
- **(*b*) Regional confidence-building measures;**
- **(*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;**
- **(*d*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;**
- **(*e*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;**
- **(*f*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean**

Agenda item 63: Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

- **(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;**

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, First Committee*, 3rd to 37th and 40th to 44th meetings and corrigendum; ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 29th, 38th and 44th meetings and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 74th, 81st, 88th and 98th meetings. For the prior consideration of these questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 47 to 65.

(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
(*f*) Disarmament Week;
(*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;
(*h*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;
(*i*) Transfer of high technology with military applications

Agenda item 64: Israeli nuclear armament

Agenda item 65: Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

Agenda item 68: Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

Agenda item 142: Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

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Document A/47/683: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 53	7
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DOCUMENT A/47/679

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 49

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 40/91 B of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 49, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission (A/47/42);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on military expenditures in standardized form reported by States (A/47/303 and Add.1 and 2);

(*c*) Letter dated 2 November 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General (A/47/618-S/24747).

Consideration of proposals

5. No draft resolution was submitted under this item.

DOCUMENT A/47/680

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 50

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/60 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 50, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission (A/47/42);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (A/47/355);

(*c*) Letter dated 28 April 1992 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General (A/47/181).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Afghanistan, Belarus, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.32), which was later also sponsored by Bhutan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

6. At its 34th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.32 by a recorded vote of 104 to 3, with 28 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to more sophisticated weapons and new weapon systems,

Stressing the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that may have a negative impact on the security environment and on the process of arms limitation and disarmament and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988 is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Noting the results of the United Nations conference on New Trends in Science and Technology: Implications for International Peace and Security, held at Sendai, Japan, from 16 to 19 April 1990,[1] and recognizing, in this regard, the need for the scientific and policy communities to work together in dealing with the complex implications of technological change,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security";[2]

2. *Takes note also* of the interim report of the Secretary-General (A/47/355) submitted in pursuance of resolution 45/60 of 4 December 1990;

3. *Fully agrees* that:

(*a*) The international community needs to position itself better to follow the nature and direction of technological change;

(*b*) The United Nations can serve as a catalyst and a clearing-house for ideas to this purpose;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging "new technologies" and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a framework for technology assessment guided, *inter alia*, by the criteria suggested in his report;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

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[1] See A/45/568.

[2] A/45/568.

DOCUMENT A/47/681

Report of the First Committee on agenda items 51 and 63 (*i*)

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1992*]

1. The items entitled "Science and technology for disarmament" and "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: transfer of high technology with military applications" were included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 45/61 of 4 December 1990 and 46/38 D of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the items in its agenda and to allocate them to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of items 51 and 63 (*i*), the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission (A/47/42);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on transfer of high technology with military applications (A/47/371 and Add.1 and 2);

(*c*) Note by the Secretariat on science and technology for disarmament (A/C.1/47/INF/2).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 28 October, Brazil and Germany submitted a draft resolution, entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields" (A/C.1/47/L.15), which was later also sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Germany at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

6. On 11 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.15/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) In paragraph 1, the word "substantive" was replaced by "specific";

(*b*) In paragraph 2, the phrase "in response to resolution 46/36 L" was inserted after "to pursue constructively";

(*c*) At the end of paragraph 4, the phrase "sensitive technologies with military applications" was revised to read "high technology with military applications".

7. At its 34th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.15/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8 below). Since the text of the draft resolution is reproduced in paragraph 8 below, it does not appear in the report of the First Committee under agenda item 63 (A/47/693).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, DISARMAMENT AND OTHER RELATED FIELDS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/61 of 4 December 1990 and 46/38 D of 6 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission on its 1992 substantive session (A/47/42), in particular on the work of Working Group IV on agenda item 7, entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields" (ibid., para. 31),

Taking note also of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1992 substantive session (A/47/27), in particular on the work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments" (ibid., chap. III, sect. I), which includes, in response to resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, *inter alia*, the subject of the elaboration of practical means to increase openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications,

Recognizing that progress in the application of science and technology contributes substantially to the implementation of arms control and disarmament agreements, *inter alia*, in the fields of weapons disposal, military conversion and verification,

Recognizing also that norms or guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account legitimate requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that they do not deny access to high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes,

Noting the interest of the international community in cooperation in the fields of disarmament-related science and technology and the transfer of high technology with military applications,

1. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work on agenda item 7 and to submit as soon as possible specific recommendations on this matter to the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue constructively in response to resolution 46/36 L its work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", which includes consideration of the elaboration of practical means to increase openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications;

3. *Invites* Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States;

4. *Also invites* Member States to widen multilateral dialogue, bearing in mind the proposal for seeking universally acceptable international norms or guidelines that would regulate international transfers of high technology with military applications;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields".

DOCUMENT A/47/682

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 52

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/65 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 52, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (A/47/405 and Add.1).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.42), which was later also sponsored by Belgium, Cameroon, Iceland, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

6. On 6 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.42/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Armenia, Bolivia, Denmark, Romania, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia and Thailand. In the revised draft resolution a new preambular paragraph was added as the ninth, which read as follows:

> "*Welcoming* the conclusion of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their

Destruction, which contains an unprecedented regime of verification,".

7. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.42/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

VERIFICATION IN ALL ITS ASPECTS, INCLUDING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF VERIFICATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986, 42/42 F of 30 November 1987, 43/81 B of 7 December 1988 and 45/65 of 4 December 1990,

Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized,

Stressing that the issue of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is a matter of concern to all nations,

Recognizing that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under the Charter, can make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements,

Affirming its continued support for the sixteen principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission,[3]

Noting that recent developments in international relations have underscored the continuing importance of effective verification of existing and future arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and that some of these developments have significant effects on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, which require careful and ongoing examination,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/277) pursuant to the statement adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992, containing his analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening and making more efficient, within the framework and provisions of the Charter, the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building,

Taking note also of the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted on 27 September 1991,[4] and the activities of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on verification,

Welcoming the conclusion of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (see A/47/27, appendix I), which contains an unprecedented regime of verification,

Recalling that in resolution 45/65 it requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on actions taken by Member States and by the United Nations Secretariat to implement the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the report of the Group of Qualified Governmental Experts to Undertake a Study on the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification,[5]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/405 and Add.1) on actions to implement the recommendations in the in-depth study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue to give active consideration to the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the study and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation where appropriate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification and in view of significant developments in international relations since that study, to seek the views of Member States on:

(*a*) Additional actions that might be taken to implement the recommendations contained in the study;

(*b*) How the verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements can facilitate United Nations activities with respect to preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building;

(*c*) Additional actions with respect to the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, including further studies by the United Nations on this subject;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification".

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 60 (para. 6, sect. I, of the quoted text).

[4] BWC/CONF.III/23/II.

[5] A/45/372 and Corr.1, annex.

DOCUMENT A/47/683

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 53

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/28 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. The Committee had no documents before it in connection with item 53.

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.38), which was later also sponsored by the Bahamas, Bolivia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Malaysia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 30th meeting, on 11 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the 34th meeting, on 16 November, concerning its programme budget implications.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.38 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 86 to 2, with 43 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

(*b*) Paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 89 to 2, with 41 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

(*c*) Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.38, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 93 to 2, with 40 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/106 of 15 December 1989, 45/50 of 4 December 1990 and 46/28 of 6 December 1991,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the central role of the United Nations in the field of nuclear disarmament and in particular in the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions, as well as the persistent efforts of non-governmental organizations in the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Conscious of the growing environmental concerns throughout the world and of the past and potential negative effects of nuclear testing on the environment,

Recalling its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,[6] signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament[7] to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Recalling also that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty requested the Depositary Governments to convene a conference to consider an amendment that would convert the Treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Recalling further that a substantive session of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991,

Reiterating its conviction that the Amendment Conference will facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it,

Noting with satisfaction the unilateral nuclear-test moratoria announced by several nuclear-weapon States,

Recalling its recommendation that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved,

Recalling also the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference[8] to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time,

Welcoming the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference,

1. *Notes* the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the special meeting of States parties of a brief duration to be held in New York in the second quarter of 1993 to review the developments on the issue of nuclear testing, with a view to examining the feasibility of resuming the work of the Amendment Conference later that year;

2. *Calls upon* all parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to participate in, and to contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference for the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban at an early date, as an indispensable measure towards implementation of their undertakings in the preamble to the Treaty;

3. *Urges* all States, especially those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty;

4. *Recommends* that arrangements should be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference;

5. *Reiterates its conviction* that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria;

6. *Stresses once again* the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

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[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

[7] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[8] PTBT/CONF/13/Rev.1, para. 26.

DOCUMENT A/47/684

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 54

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/29 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 54, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/47/27);

(*b*) Letter dated 28 January 1992 from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General (A/47/77-S/23486 and Corr.1);

(*c*) Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General (A/47/79-S/23494).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.37), which was later also sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Guyana, Honduras, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire and Zambia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 24th meeting, on 3 November.

6. At the 33rd meeting, on 13 November, on behalf of the sponsors, the representative of Mexico orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.37 by revising the eleventh preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Noting* the concerns expressed about the environmental and health risks associated with underground nuclear testing, as brought out in the Expert Study on Questions Related to a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in CD/1167 of 14 August 1992, and in this context welcoming the statement of the Russian Federation, when announcing its nuclear-testing moratorium decision on 26 October 1991, which noted, *inter alia*, the environmental benefits and economic savings to be derived,".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.37, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 136 to 1, with 4 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: China, France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous resolutions that identify the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests and a comprehensive test ban as one of the priority objectives in the field of disarmament, *Convinced* that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Welcoming the improved relationship between the Russian Federation and the United States of America and their consequent announcements of significant measures, including unilateral steps, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming also the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and the signing of a protocol to this Treaty in which Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America undertake to give effect to the Treaty,

Welcoming further the Joint Understanding of 17 June 1992 between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on further reductions in their strategic offensive arms,

Welcoming the decision taken by France to suspend its testing of nuclear weapons for 1992,

Endorsing the call made by France and by the Russian Federation on the other nuclear Powers to suspend their nuclear tests,

Welcoming also in addition the recent decision of the United States of America to implement a testing moratorium accompanied by a plan for achieving a multilateral, comprehensive ban on the testing of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming further the decision of the Russian Federation to extend its earlier-announced nuclear-testing moratorium,

Convinced that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting the concerns expressed about the environmental and health risks associated with underground nuclear testing, as brought out in the Expert Study on Questions Related to a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in CD/1167 of 14 August 1992, which noted, *inter alia*, the environmental benefits and economic savings to be derived from a complete ban on nuclear testing,

Convinced also that the most effective way to achieve an end to nuclear testing is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

Taking into account the undertakings by the original parties to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water[6] to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, and also noting the reiteration of this commitment in the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[9]

Noting with satisfaction the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, and in this context welcoming the results of the second technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, which will permit the system to be redesigned in the light of this experience,

Recalling that the Amendment Conference of States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991,

Expressing its disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban", despite the improved political climate,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of priority which would constitute an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation, and which would contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament;

2. *Urges*, therefore, all States to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all nuclear-test explosions for all time;

3. *Urges*:

(*a*) The nuclear-weapon States to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*b*) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

4. *Reaffirms* the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and in this context urges the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban in 1993;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in this context, to intensify its substantive work begun in 1990 on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope and verification and compliance, taking also into account all relevant proposals and future initiatives;

6. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament:

(*a*) To take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the experience gained from the technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, and other relevant initiatives;

(*b*) To continue efforts to establish, with the widest possible participation, an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*c*) To investigate other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections, satellite monitoring and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

7. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on progress made, including its recommendations on how the objectives of the Ad Hoc Committee on item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban", should be carried forward most effectively towards achieving a comprehensive test-ban treaty;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

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[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

DOCUMENT A/47/685

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 55

[Original: English]
[1 December 1992]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/30 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 55, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of other documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 28 October, Egypt submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.11), which was later also sponsored by Armenia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Egypt at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.11 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987, 43/65 of 7 December 1988, 44/108 of 15 December 1989, 45/52 of 4 December 1990 and 46/30 of 6 December 1991 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (*d*), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[10]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing also the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Welcoming all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 46/30 (A/47/387),

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[9]

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Takes note* of resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/601 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy

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[10] Resolution S-10/2.

Agency concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East;

4. *Invites* all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (*d*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

5. *Also invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

6. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/387);

8. *Invites* all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue further consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30, and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report[11] or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

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[11] A/45/435.

DOCUMENT A/47/686

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 56

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/31 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 56, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (A/47/304) and a letter dated 25 February 1992 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General (A/47/93).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 29 October, Bangladesh and Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.19), which was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 32nd meeting, on 12 November.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.19 by a recorded vote of 117 to 2, with 12 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bhutan, India.

Abstaining: Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987, 43/66 of 7 December 1988, 44/109 of 15 December 1989, 45/53 of 4 December 1990 and 46/31 of 6 December 1991 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note with appreciation of the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Taking note also of the proposal to hold consultations among five nations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in the region,

Considering that the eventual participation of other States as appropriate in this process could be useful,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[10] regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note further of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/304),

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. *Calls upon* the nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

DOCUMENT A/47/687

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 57

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/32 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 57, the Committee had before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/47/27).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 28 October, Bangladesh, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka submitted

a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.17), which was later also sponsored by Colombia and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 33rd meeting, on 13 November.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.17 by a recorded vote of 139 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts are necessary towards the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Determined strictly to abide by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[10] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament,[7] submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[12] the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,[13] the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the report of the Conference on its 1992 session (A/47/27, sect. III.F),

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the decision of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992 (see A/47/675-S/24816, annex), as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991,[14] calling upon the Conference on

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[12] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

[13] Ibid., *Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

[14] See A/46/486-S/23055, annex I.

Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all nuclear-weapon States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Noting also the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years, in particular resolutions 45/54 of 4 December 1990 and 46/32 of 6 December 1991,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends also* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

DOCUMENT A/47/688

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 58

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/33 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 58, the Committee had before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/47/27) and a letter dated 28 April 1992 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General (A/47/181).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukraine, Venezuela and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.34), which was later also sponsored by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Myanmar and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Venezuela at the 24th meeting, on 3 November.

6. At its 35th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.34 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 8 was adopted by a recorded vote of 130 to 1, with 4 abstentions.[15] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's

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[15] The delegation of Saudi Arabia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 8.

Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Israel, Japan, Micronesia (Federated States of), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*b*) Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.34, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 2 abstentions[16] (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Micronesia (Federated States of), United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[17]

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming further paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[10] in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on this issue and the Final Declaration adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992 (see A/47/675-S/24816, annex), and taking note of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions, and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing the grave danger for international peace and security of an arms race in outer space and of developments contributing to it,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

Considering that wide participation in the legal regime applicable to outer space could contribute to enhancing its effectiveness,

Noting that bilateral negotiations, begun in 1985 between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, have continued with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at the 1992 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral body on disarmament, to continue to examine and identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting also that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985 and seeking to enhance its functioning in qualitative terms, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space (A/47/27, para. 76), and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

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[16] The delegation of Saudi Arabia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

[17] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from these efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Stressing that the growing use of outer space increases the need for greater transparency and better information on the part of the international community,

Recalling in this context its resolution 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Conscious of the benefits of confidence- and security-building measures in the military field,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. *Reaffirms its recognition*, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it is important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral (ibid., para. 30 of the quoted text);

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1992 session of the Conference and at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

8. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1993 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

9. *Recognizes*, in this respect, the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the uses of outer space;

10. *Urges* the Russian Federation and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

DOCUMENT A/47/689

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 59

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 46/34 A and B of 6 and 9 December 1991, respectively.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 59, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa (A/47/533) and the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Second Meeting of the Group of Experts to Examine the Modalities and Ele-

ments for the Preparation and Implementation of a Convention or Treaty on the Denuclearization of Africa (A/47/468).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 28 October, Mauritania, on behalf of the members of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.14), which was introduced by the representative of Kenya at the 30th meeting, on 11 November.

6. At the 34th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Kenya orally revised the draft resolution as follows: in paragraph 6, after "1993", the words "at Harare" were added.

7. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/47/L.51).

8. At its 36th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.14, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 9 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[18] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as all its previous resolutions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Calling upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of resolutions CM/Res.1342 (LIV)[19] and CM/Res.1395 (LVI) Rev.1 (A/47/558, annex I) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth ordinary sessions, held at Abuja from 27 May to 1 June 1991 and at Dakar from 22 to 28 June 1992, respectively,

Noting the accession by South Africa to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[9] on 10 July 1991,

Noting also that the Government of South Africa has concluded a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement,

Recalling resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/577 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 25 September 1992 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/47/533, annex I),

Stressing that the full disclosure of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials is essential to the peace and security of the region and to the success of efforts exerted towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone for Africa,

Having considered the report of the Second Meeting of the Group of Experts to Examine the Modalities and Elements for the Preparation and Implementation of a Convention or Treaty on the Denuclearization of Africa (A/47/468, annex), set up jointly by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, held at Lomé from 28 to 30 April 1992,

Convinced that the evolution of the international situation is conducive to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa of 1964, as well as the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Security, Disarmament and Development of 1968 of the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

2. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the implementation of the safeguards agreement between the South African Government and the Agency, including the verification of the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material (A/47/533, annex II);

4. *Calls upon* South Africa to continue to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he has rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meetings of the above-mentioned Group of Experts;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to take appropriate action to enable the group of experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to meet during 1993 at Harare, in order to draw up a draft treaty or convention on the denuclearization of Africa, and to submit the report of the group of experts to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in ensuring the full implementation of the safeguards agreement with South Africa;

8. *Urges* all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General to this end.

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[18] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

[19] See A/46/390, annex I.

DOCUMENT A/47/690

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 60

[*Original: English*]
[*25 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/35 C of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40 meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 60, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of other documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 7 October, Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction" (A/C.1/47/L.1), which was later also sponsored by Cuba, Guyana, Israel, Kazakhstan, Malawi, the Niger, the Russian Federation and Rwanda. At the 3rd meeting of the Committee, on 12 October, Mauritania withdrew its sponsorship.

6. On 29 October, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) The seventh preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Convinced* that the Convention will improve the security of all States, and therefore merits the strong support of the international community,",

was revised;

(*b*) The eighth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Convinced further* that the Convention will promote expanded international trade, technological development and economic cooperation in the chemical sector and thereby advance the economic interests of States parties,",

was revised;

(*c*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the tenth, reading:

> "*Bearing in mind* the Final Document of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,";

(*d*) In the original tenth preambular paragraph, now the eleventh, the date "13" was inserted;

(*e*) In paragraph 2, the date "13" was inserted;

(*f*) In paragraph 3, the first words, which had read:

> "3. *Calls upon* all States to sign and thereafter to become parties to . . .",

were revised;

(*g*) A new operative paragraph was added as paragraph 5 and the subsequent paragraph was renumbered accordingly.

7. On 10 November the sponsors, which had been joined by Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cuba, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Niger, the Russian Federation, Rwanda and Sierra Leone, submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Viet Nam. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Germany at the 28th meeting, on 10 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the ninth;

(*b*) In the original tenth preambular paragraph, now the eleventh, the first words, which had read:

> "*Bearing in mind* the Final Document of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State . . .",

were revised.

8. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme

budget implications (A/C.1/47/L.43). At the 31st meeting, on 12 November, the programme budget implications were orally revised by the Secretary of the Committee.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 11 below).

10. Subsequently, in a letter dated 25 November 1992 addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago indicated its wish to become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the First Committee

11. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling the long-standing determination of the international community to achieve the effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons, and their destruction, as well as the continuing support for measures to uphold the authority of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[20] as expressed by consensus in many previous resolutions,

Recalling in particular its resolution 46/35 C of 6 December 1991, in which the Assembly strongly urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of the highest priority, to resolve outstanding issues so as to achieve a final agreement on a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction during its 1992 session,

Bearing in mind the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States,[21] held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, in which participating States stressed their determination to prevent any recourse to chemical weapons by completely eliminating them,

Determined to make progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction,

Convinced, therefore, of the urgent necessity of a total ban on chemical weapons, so as to abolish an entire category of weapons of mass destruction, and thus to eliminate the risk to mankind of renewed use of these inhumane weapons,

Welcoming the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (A/47/27, appendix I), adopted by the Conference on Disarmament and contained in its report, the result of many years of intensive negotiations, which constitutes an historic achievement in the field of arms control and disarmament,

Also convinced that the Convention, particularly as adherence to it approaches universality, will contribute to the maintenance of international peace and improve the security of all States and that it therefore merits the strong support of the entire international community,

Further convinced that the implementation of the Convention should promote expanded international trade, technological development and economic cooperation in the chemical sector, in order to enhance the economic and technological development of all States parties,

Determined to ensure the efficient and cost-effective implementation of the Convention,

Recalling the support for the prohibition of chemical weapons expressed in the declaration by representatives of the world's chemical industry at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons, held at Canberra from 18 to 22 September 1989,[22]

Bearing in mind the relevant references to the Convention in the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992 (A/47/675-S/24816, annex),

Welcoming the invitation of the President of the French Republic to participate in a ceremony to sign the Convention in Paris on 13 January 1993,

1. *Commends* the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, as contained in the report of the Conference on Disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Convention, to open it for signature in Paris on 13 January 1993;

3. *Calls upon* all States to sign and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, to become parties to the Convention at the earliest possible date, thus contributing to its rapid entry into force and to the early achievement of universal adherence;

4. *Also calls upon* all States to ensure the effective implementation of this unprecedented, global, comprehensive and verifiable multilateral disarmament agreement, thereby enhancing cooperative multilateralism as a basis for international peace and security;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide such services as may be requested by the signatory States to initiate the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Convention, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the status of signatures and ratifications of the Convention.

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[20] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

[21] A/44/88, annex.

[22] See A/C.1/44/4.

DOCUMENT A/47/691

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 61

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;

"(*b*) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

"(*c*) Conventional disarmament;

"(*d*) Nuclear disarmament;

"(*e*) Defensive security concepts and policies;

"(*f*) Relationship between disarmament and development;

"(*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"(*h*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

"(*i*) International arms transfers;

"(*j*) Regional disarmament;

"(*k*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

"(*l*) Transparency in armaments;

"(*m*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

"(*n*) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987, 44/116 O of 15 December 1989, 45/58 C, D and O of 4 December 1990, 46/36 C, D, E, H, I and K of 6 December 1991, 46/36 L of 9 December 1991 and decisions 46/412 and 46/413 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 61, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of other documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft decision A/C.1/47/L.3

5. On 26 October, Colombia and Peru submitted a draft decision entitled "International arms transfers" (A/C.1/47/L.3). The draft decision was introduced by the representative of Colombia at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

6. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/47/L.3 without a vote (see para. 39 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.6

7. On 27 October, Peru, on behalf of the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Preparatory Committee for the 1995 Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/47/L.6). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 24th meeting, on 3 November.

8. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the 31st meeting, on 12 November, concerning its programme budget implications.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.6 by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 38 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Cuba, India.

Draft decision A/C.1/47/L.7

10. On 27 October, Peru submitted a draft decision entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/47/L.7). The draft decision was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 22nd meeting, on 29 October.

11. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/47/L.7 without a vote (see para. 39 below, draft decision II).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.10

12. On 28 October, Belgium, Canada, the Russian Federation and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/47/L.10). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Russian Federation at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

13. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.10 without a vote (see para. 38 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.12

14. On 28 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Sweden and Uruguay, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.1/47/L.12), which was later also sponsored by Japan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 24th meeting, on 3 November.

15. At its 33rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.12 by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 4 abstentions[23] (see para. 38 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.13 and Rev.1 and 2

16. On 28 October Mauritania, on behalf of the members of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes" (A/C.1/47/L.13). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Kenya at the 30th meeting, on 11 November.

17. On 13 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.13/Rev.1), in which a new preambular paragraph was added as the ninth preambular paragraph:

> "*Gravely concerned* at the recently reported efforts to dump harmful wastes in Somalia,".

18. On 16 November, the sponsor submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.13/Rev.2), in which paragraph 3, which had read:

> "3. *Also expresses grave concern* at the recently reported efforts to dump radiological and toxic wastes in Somalia;",

was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

19. At its 36th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.13/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 38 below, draft resolution D).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.18

20. On 29 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, the Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Transparency in armaments" (A/C.1/47/L.18), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Lesotho, Nepal, the Republic of Moldova, Samoa and Singapore. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Netherlands at the 25th meeting, on 4 November.

21. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement concerning its programme budget implications (A/C.1/47/L.44).

22. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.18 without a vote (see para. 38 below, draft resolution E).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.20 and Rev.1

23. On 29 October, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques" (A/C.1/47/L.20), which was later also sponsored by Albania and Hungary. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 23rd meeting, on 2 November.

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[23] The delegations of Peru and Latvia subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

24. On 9 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Brazil, Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Greece, India, Kuwait, the Netherlands and Norway, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.20/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Haiti and Honduras. In the revised draft resolution paragraphs 5 and 6, which had read:

> "5. *Urges* signatory States to ratify the Convention without delay;
>
> "6. *Invites and encourages* those States which have not signed the Convention to become party to it as soon as possible;",

were deleted and replaced by a new paragraph 5, and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

25. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.20/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 38 below, draft resolution F).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.23

26. On 30 October, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (A/C.1/47/L.23), which was later also sponsored by Armenia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Indonesia at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

27. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.23 without a vote (see para. 38 below, draft resolution G).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.25

28. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/47/L.25), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Burundi, Czechoslovakia, Haiti, Paraguay, Poland, Senegal, Ukraine and the United States of America. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

29. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.25 without a vote (see para. 38 below, draft resolution H).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.27

30. On 30 October, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland and the Russian Federation, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Study on defensive security concepts and policies" (A/C.1/47/L.27), which was later also sponsored by Armenia and Ukraine.

31. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.27 without a vote (see para. 38 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.29

32. On 30 October, Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/47/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Armenia, Costa Rica, Estonia and the Republic of Moldova. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 27th meeting, on 9 November.

33. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.29 without a vote (see para. 38 below, draft resolution J).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.35

34. On 30 October, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/47/L.35), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Burundi, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Haiti, Hungary, Kuwait, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovenia and Zambia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 32nd meeting, on 12 November.

35. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.35 by a recorded vote of 130 to none, with 4 abstentions[24] (see para. 38 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway,

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[24] The delegation of Ireland subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bhutan, Cuba, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.36

36. On 30 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/47/L.36), which was later also sponsored by Armenia, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ireland, Kazakhstan and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Indonesia at the 27th meeting, on 9 November.

37. At its 33rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.36 without a vote (see para. 38 below, draft resolution L).

Recommendations of the First Committee

38. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to L below:

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A

Preparatory Committee for the 1995 Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the annex to which contains the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[9]

Noting the provisions of article X, paragraph 2, of that Treaty, requiring the holding of a conference twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods,

Noting also the provisions of article VIII, paragraph 3, concerning the convening of review conferences, which provides for quinquennial review conferences,

Noting further that the last review conference took place in 1990,

Recalling that the Treaty entered into force on 5 March 1970,

Recalling also its decision 46/413 of 6 December 1991, by which it took note of the intent of the parties to form a preparatory committee in 1993 for the conference called for in article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty,

1. *Takes note* of the decision of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, following appropriate consultations, to form a preparatory committee for a conference to review the operation of the Treaty and to decide on its extension, as called for in article X, paragraph 2, and also as provided for in article VIII, paragraph 3, of the Treaty;

2. *Notes* that the Preparatory Committee will be open to all the parties to the Treaty and, if the Preparatory Committee so decides at the outset of its first session, to States not parties, as observers, and will hold its first meeting in New York from 10 to 14 May 1993;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee.

B

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 E of 6 December 1991,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1992 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons (A/47/27, para. 80);

2. *Recognizes* that in 1992 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important subjects under consideration;

3. *Takes note also* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1993 session and that it should be given guidance on reviewing the organization of its work with the aim of fulfilling its mandate;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

C

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 D of 6 December 1991 and previous resolutions, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[10] and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1992 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for all three parts of its 1992 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (A/47/27, para. 6),

Recalling also the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items (ibid., sect. III.A and B),

Welcoming the significant progress in reducing nuclear-weapon arsenals as evidenced by substantive bilateral agreements between the Russian Federation and the United States of America and unilateral undertakings by France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States towards the reduction in some of their nuclear-weapons programmes or of the numbers of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems as well as regarding the disposition of fissile material,

Welcoming also the recent decision by the United States not to produce plutonium or highly enriched uranium for nuclear explosive purposes,

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would also be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

1. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes".

D

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolutions CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) of 1988[25] and CM/Res.1225 (L) of 1989,[26] adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa,

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,[27]

Welcoming also resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/530 establishing a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session,[28]

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,[7] *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa,[19]

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of radioactive wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security, and in particular for the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[10]

Aware also of the consideration in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1992 session of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes,

Gravely concerned at the recently reported efforts to dump harmful wastes in Somalia,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 K of 6 December 1991, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the progress recorded in the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons (A/47/27, sect. III.G);

2. *Expresses grave concern* regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session the progress recorded in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

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[25] See A/43/398, annex I.

[26] See A/44/603, annex I.

[27] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-third Regular Session*, 25-29 September 1989.

[28] Ibid., *Thirty-fourth Regular Session*, 17-21 September 1990.

6. *Takes note* of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories;

8. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

E

Transparency in armaments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991 entitled "Transparency in armaments",

Continuing to take the view that an enhanced level of transparency in armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States and that the establishment of the Register of Conventional Arms, contained in the annex to resolution 46/36 L, constitutes an important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report on the technical procedures and adjustments to the annex to resolution 46/36 L necessary for the effective operation of the Register and on the modalities for its early expansion (A/47/342 and Corr.1),

Welcoming also the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters as adopted by consensus in the Disarmament Commission (A/47/42, annex I),

Welcoming further the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments" (A/47/27, sect. III.I),

1. *Declares* its determination to ensure the effective operation of the Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 9 and 10 of its resolution 46/36 L;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report on the technical procedures and adjustments to the annex to the above-mentioned resolution necessary for the effective operation of the Register;

3. *Notes* the suggestions offered in the report as a first step in the consideration of modalities for early expansion of the Register;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to provide the requested data and information to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually, beginning in 1993;

5. *Encourages* Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures, both as regards authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers, in conformity with paragraph 18 of its resolution 46/36 L;

6. *Reaffirms* its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development with the assistance of a group of governmental experts convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the United Nations Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

8. *Encourages* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work undertaken in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 12 to 15 of resolution 46/36 L;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on progress made in implementing the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

F

Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling also its resolution 46/36 A of 6 December 1991, in which it noted that a majority of States parties to the Convention had expressed their wish to convene the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention in September 1992,

Welcoming the fact that States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 14 to 18 September 1992 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions were being realized,

Having considered the Final Document of the Second Review Conference,[29]

Noting with satisfaction that the Review Conference confirmed that the obligations assumed under article I of the Convention had been faithfully observed by the States parties,

Noting also that the Review Conference recognized the continuing importance of the Convention and its objectives and the common interest of mankind in maintaining its effectiveness in prohibiting the use of environmental modification techniques as a means of war,

Emphasizing that in its Final Declaration[30] the Second Review Conference reaffirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Convention would enhance international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the States parties to the Convention reaffirmed their strong common interest in preventing the use of environmental modification techniques for military or any other hostile purposes, their strong support for the Convention, their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

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[29] ENMOD/CONF.II/12.

[30] Ibid., part II.

1. *Notes* the assessment by the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques that the Convention has been effective in preventing military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques between States parties and that its provisions need to be kept under continuing review and examination in order to ensure their global effectiveness;

2. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation by the Review Conference of support for article II of the Convention and for the definition therein of the term "environmental modification techniques", which States parties to the Convention agree that, taken together with the Understandings relating to articles I and II, covers military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any State party by another State party;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the confirmation by the Review Conference that the military or any other hostile use of herbicides as an environmental modification technique in the meaning of article II is a method of warfare prohibited by article I if such use of herbicides upsets the ecological balance of a region, thus causing widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State party;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques;

5. *Urges* all States that have not already done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention as early as possible, and urges successor States to take appropriate action, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

6. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation of the undertaking, under article V, of all States parties to consult one another and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objectives of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to assist States parties in promoting the universality of the Convention, including through the provision of appropriate advice on procedures.

G

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[10] concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,[31]

Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992 (see A/47/675-S/24816, annex),

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/452) and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference;[32]

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

H

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/116 U and 44/117 B of 15 December 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 F of 6 December 1991,

Considering that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the most important means by which States can contribute to the strengthening of international security, arms limitation and disarmament,

Recognizing that the regional and global approaches complement each other and can be pursued simultaneously in the promotion of regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that disarmament can be carried out only in a climate of confidence based on mutual respect and aimed at ensuring better relations founded on justice, solidarity and cooperation,

Noting that the consumption of resources for potentially destructive purposes is in stark contrast to the need for social and economic development and that reduction in military expenditure following, *inter alia*, the conclusion of regional disarmament agreements could entail benefits in both the social and economic fields,

Considering that regional disarmament measures should be aimed at establishing a military balance at the lowest level while not diminishing the security of each State and at eliminating as a matter of priority the capability for large-scale offensive action and surprise attacks,

Noting also that disarmament measures in one region should not lead to increased arms transfers to other regions or extend the military imbalances and/or tensions from one area to other areas,

Considering also that confidence-building and transparency measures are essential elements in the implementation of regional disarmament,

Persuaded that verification measures are important to ensure compliance with regional agreements on arms control and disarmament,

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[31] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

[32] Ibid., para. 35.

1. *Reaffirms* that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the essential elements in the global efforts to strengthen international peace and security, arms limitation and disarmament;

2. *Is convinced* of the importance and effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of States of the region and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to the security and stability of all States, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with international law and existing treaties;

3. *Affirms* that comprehensive political and peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and disputes can contribute to the reduction of tension and the promotion of regional peace, security and stability as well as of arms limitation and disarmament;

4. *Stresses* the importance of confidence-building measures, including objective information on military matters, in ensuring the success of this process;

5. *Affirms also* that multifaceted cooperation among States in the region, especially encompassing political, economic, social and cultural fields, can be conducive to the strengthening of regional security and stability;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the important progress made in various regions of the world through the adoption of arms limitation, peace, security and cooperation agreements, including those related to the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, and encourages States in the regions concerned to continue implementing these agreements;

7. *Recognizes* the useful role played by the regional centres of the United Nations;

8. *Encourages* States of the same region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations;

9. *Believes* that regional initiatives should enjoy the support of all States of the region concerned and the respect of those outside that region;

10. *Invites and encourages* all States to conclude, whenever possible, agreements on arms limitation and confidence-building measures at the regional level, including those conducive to avoiding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

I

Study on defensive security concepts and policies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 O of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to undertake a study on defensive security concepts and policies,

Noting with satisfaction positive developments in the world, reflecting a trend towards reducing the significance of military power in ensuring national policy aims,

Realizing that threats to international peace and security caused by recurring acts of aggression underline the need for intensified efforts towards elaborating a broad range of peaceful means for the prevention of conflicts, including confidence-building measures,

Noting that defensive security concepts as well as initiatives on preventive diplomacy contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Considering the importance of the development of an international dialogue on defensive security policies for the promotion of security and stability in the world,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study on defensive security concepts and policies (A/47/394),

1. *Takes note* of the study on defensive security concepts and policies;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the group of experts who assisted in the preparation of the study;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to familiarize themselves with the study and its conclusions and recommendations;

4. *Recalls* that, in its resolution 45/58 O, it invited Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral level, particularly at the regional level and, where appropriate, at the multilateral level, and notes that the study concluded that:

"To this end, Member States could:

"(*a*) Express their views on the concept and objective of 'defensive security', as defined in the present study;

"(*b*) Examine their current situation with respect to the political and military aspects of 'defensive security';

"(*c*) Determine to what extent their international relations, their security commitments and their regional situation might enable them to consider taking measures, on the basis of reciprocity, to achieve a situation of 'defensive security' at the bilateral, regional or multilateral level. The States that share common security interests at a regional or other level might consider undertaking consultations among themselves;

"(*d*) Consider, individually or jointly, problems relating to the resources needed to fulfil collective security commitments consistent with the Charter of the United Nations;

"(*e*) Keep the Secretary-General informed of progress or initiatives in the field of 'defensive security' " (ibid., annex, para. 278);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution.

J

Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Stressing that confidence-building and disarmament measures have a positive impact on international security,

Noting the work accomplished in 1992 by the Disarmament Commission on its agenda items entitled "Objective information on military matters" and "Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security" (A/47/42, paras. 28 and 30), *Recalling* its resolutions 43/75 P of 7 December 1988, 44/116 I of 15 December 1989, 45/58 I of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 G of 6 December 1991,

Reaffirming the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that, along with the new political situation in Europe, the positive results of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as those on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, have considerably increased confidence and security in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

Welcoming the new measures agreed upon in these fields among the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Expressing the hope that the implementation of these decisions will contribute to the prevention or settlement of crises in Europe, including those due to acts of aggression or the use of military force in some parts of the continent,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe;

2. *Welcomes* in particular:

(*a*) The decision of the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe to implement this Treaty, as well as the recent Concluding Act of the Negotiations on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe;

(*b*) The signature of the Treaty on Open Skies, with the adoption of the Declaration on the Treaty on Open Skies;

(*c*) The adoption, by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of a new significant set of confidence- and security-building measures;

(*d*) The decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at the Helsinki summit meeting in July 1992, to establish a CSCE Forum for Security Cooperation with a mandate to start new negotiations on arms control, disarmament, and confidence- and security-building; to enhance regular consultation and to intensify cooperation among them on matters related to security, and to further the process of reducing the risk of conflict (A/47/361, annex, sect. V);

3. *Invites* all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

K

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/58 P of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 I of 6 December 1991 on regional disarmament,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,[10]

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation at regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. *Stresses* that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. *Affirms* that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. *Calls upon* States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at regional and subregional levels;

5. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

L

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Stressing also that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the intermediate-range nuclear forces agreement and the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest nuclear arsenals,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status,

Noting also the new climate of relations between the United States of America and States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Urging that further cooperation be undertaken to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear disarmament and nuclear-arms reductions,

Welcoming also the reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the continued implementation of the treaty that was concluded between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,[33] in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the treaty;

2. *Welcomes* the signing of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 31 July 1991, and the accompanying protocol that was signed in Lisbon on 23 May 1992, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring this Treaty and the accompanying protocol into force at the earliest possible date;

3. *Also welcomes* the unilateral decisions announced by the President of the United States of America and similar unilateral steps announced by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and subsequently by the President of the Russian Federation to reduce significantly the size and nature of nuclear deployments worldwide, to eliminate certain nuclear weapons and to enhance stability;

4. *Further welcomes* the Joint Understanding on Further Reductions in Strategic Offensive Arms between the United States of America and the Russian Federation that was announced in Washington on 17 June 1992, and urges that the early conversion of this Joint Understanding into a formal treaty be completed;

5. *Encourages* the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

6. *Further encourages and supports* the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give these efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

7. *Invites* the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

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39. The First Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

I

INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, and recalling its resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991, entitled "International arms transfers", adopted without a vote, and particular paragraph 10 thereof, decides:

(*a*) To welcome the information provided by Member States on the subject contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/314 and Add.1);

(*b*) To invite Member States that have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter;

(*c*) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International arms transfers".

II

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT ON A REGIONAL SCALE

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, having recalled its decision 46/412 of 6 December 1991, decides:

(*a*) To welcome the report of the Secretary-General on this question (A/47/316 and Add.1 and 2);

(*b*) To invite Member States that have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter;

(*c*) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

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[33] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12, 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

DOCUMENT A/47/692

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 62

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(*a*) World Disarmament Campaign;

"(*b*) Regional confidence-building measures;

"(*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;

"(*d*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

"(*e*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;

"(*f*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 46/37 A, B, C, D and E of 6 December 1991 and 46/37 F of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 62, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of other documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.2

5. On 21 October, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/47/L.2), which was later also sponsored by France. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 23rd meeting, on 2 November.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Cameroon orally revised the draft resolution by deleting the words "and 45/58 P" in the third preambular paragraph.

7. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/47/L.50).

8. At its 36th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.2 by a recorded vote of 132 to 1, with 2 abstentions[34] (see para. 25 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Armenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.5

9. On 27 October, Argentina, Australia, Benin, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Togo, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme" (A/C.1/47/L.5), which was later also sponsored by Algeria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Kenya, Mongolia, Namibia, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 24th meeting, on 3 November.

10. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.5 without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.24

11. On 30 October, Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados,

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[34] The delegation of Mauritania subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia" (A/C.1/47/L.24), which was also later sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Dominica, Estonia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malta, Niger, Paraguay, Qatar, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Singapore at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

12. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.24 without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.26 and Rev.1 and 2 and draft decision A/C.1/47/L.52

13. On 30 October, Bangladesh, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania (on behalf of the members of the Group of African States), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo and Uruguay (on behalf of the members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/C.1/47/L.26), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Costa Rica, Indonesia and Viet Nam. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989, 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 F of 9 December 1991 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/39 E of 30 November 1987, 44/117 B of 15 December 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 F of 6 December 1991 on regional disarmament,

"*Convinced* that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

"*Welcoming* the programme of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

"*Recognizing* the need to provide the centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

"*Expressing its gratitude* to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the three regional centres (A/47/359), and of his efforts in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the effective functioning of the three centres, which are an integral part of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat,

"1. *Encourages* the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts, in accordance with their mandates, in promoting cooperation among the States in their respective regions with a view to facilitating the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament;

"2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made to assist the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to the centres;

"3. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

"4. *Decides once again* that, to ensure the continued financial viability of the centres, their administrative costs shall be financed from the regular budget;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

14. On 10 November the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.26/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by France. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Togo at the 30th meeting, on 11 November. In the revised draft resolution paragraph 4 was revised to read:

"4. *Calls* for the full implementation of its resolution 46/37 F;".

15. On 13 November the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.26/Rev.2), in which paragraph 4 was revised to read as follows:

"4. *Decides once again* that, to ensure the continued financial viability of the regional centres, their administrative costs shall be financed from within the existing resources of the regular budget;".

16. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.26/Rev.2 (see A/C.1/47/PV.35).

17. On 16 November, Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania (on behalf of the members of the Group of African States), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uruguay (on behalf of the members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and Viet Nam submitted a draft decision entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/C.1/47/L.52). The draft decision was introduced by the representative of Togo at the 35th meeting, on 17 November.

18. At its 36th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/47/L.52 without a vote (see para. 26 below, draft decision).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.33

19. On 30 October, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/47/L.33), which was later also sponsored by Bhutan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

20. At its 33rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.33 by a recorded vote of 97 to 21, with 19 abstentions (see para. 25 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden.

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.39

21. On 30 October, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Myanmar, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukraine and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/47/L.39), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

22. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.39 without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft resolution E).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.41

23. On 30 October, Bolivia, India, Indonesia, Mexico and Myanmar submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/47/L.41), which was later also sponsored by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

24. At its 33rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.41 by a recorded vote of 92 to 18, with 28 abstentions (see para. 25 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United

Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovenia, Sweden, Zaire.

Recommendations of the First Committee

25. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to F below:

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A

Regional confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with its Charter,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/21 of 15 November 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 B of 6 December 1991,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the establishment by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1992 of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the purpose of which is to encourage arms limitation, disarmament, non-proliferation and development in the subregion,

Bearing in mind also the appointment by the Secretary-General of a permanent Secretary of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures (A/47/511), which deals chiefly with the organizational meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Yaoundé from 27 to 31 July 1992 under the auspices of the United Nations;

2. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels in Central Africa;

3. *Welcomes* the programme of work including confidence-building measures adopted by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States at the organizational meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the Central African States in implementing the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".

B

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[10] the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[35] the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, 44/117 E of 15 December 1989, 45/59 A of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 E of 6 December 1991,

Noting also with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

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[35] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

1. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General[36] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Japan and Sweden for inviting the 1992 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that, within the framework of the programme, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organized regional disarmament workshops for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Indonesia, Mexico and Nigeria for their support of the regional disarmament workshops, and to the Governments of New Zealand and Norway for making financial contributions;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

C

Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with its Charter,

Recalling also the Ten Principles adopted by the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 25 April 1955, the Declaration of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, signed at Bangkok in August 1967, and the Singapore Declaration of 1992 adopted by the Association of South-East Asian Nations at its fourth summit meeting, held at Singapore on 27 and 28 January 1992 (A/47/80-S/23502, annex),

Noting that the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia,[37] signed at Bali on 24 February 1976, which came into force on 15 July 1976 in respect of the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Thailand, and on 7 January 1984 in respect of Brunei Darussalam, was registered with the United Nations on 20 October 1976,

Noting also that Papua New Guinea acceded to the Treaty on 5 July 1989 and that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic acceded to the Treaty on 22 July 1992,

Noting further that the purpose of the Treaty is to promote perpetual peace, everlasting amity and cooperation among the peoples of South-East Asia, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including, *inter alia*, mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations, non-interference in the internal affairs of all nations, peaceful settlement of differences and disputes and renunciation of the threat or use of force,

Aware that the Treaty includes provisions for the pacific settlement of disputes which are in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the Treaty provides a strong foundation for regional confidence-building and for regional cooperation and that it is consistent with the call by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111), for a closer relationship between the United Nations and regional associations,

Endorses the purposes and principles of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia and its provisions for the pacific settlement of regional disputes and for regional cooperation in order to achieve peace, amity and friendship among the peoples of South-East Asia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which are consistent with the current climate of enhancing regional and international cooperation.

D

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the agreement reached between the Russian Federation and the United States of America in June 1992 to reduce their warhead stockpiles to a maximum of 3,000 for the Russian Federation and 3,500 for the United States of America by the year 2003,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[10] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1992 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/37 D of 6 December 1991,

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[36] A/33/305.

[37] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1025, No. 15063.

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at ________ on the day of ________ one thousand nine hundred and ________.

E

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Recalling also its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 46/37 A of 6 December 1991,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1992 on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/47/469) and of 31 July 1992 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/47/354), as well as the Final Act of the Tenth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,[38] held on 30 October 1992,

Noting with appreciation the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1992 on the World Disarmament Campaign;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. *Decides* that the World Disarmament Campaign shall be known hereafter as the "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" and the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund as the "Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme";

5. *Recommends* that the Programme should further focus its efforts:

(*a*) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(*b*) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(*c*) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

6. *Invites* all Member States to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;

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[38] A/CONF.161/1.

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General for supporting the efforts of universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the educational field in widening the world-wide availability of disarmament education, and invites him to continue to support and cooperate with, without cost to the regular budget of the United Nations, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations engaged in such efforts;

8. *Decides* that at its forty-eighth session there should be an eleventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during 1993 and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for 1994;

10. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme".

F

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[10] the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,[35] the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Welcoming also the announcements of the significant measures, including unilateral steps, taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America, which could signal the cessation and reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming further the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and the signing of a protocol to this Treaty in which Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America have undertaken to give effect to the Treaty,

Welcoming the Joint Understanding of 17 June 1992 between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on further reductions in their strategic offensive arms, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by an agreement at an early date in this regard,

Welcoming in addition the moratoria on nuclear-weapon tests currently observed by France, the Russian Federation and the United States of America,

Convinced of the urgency of further negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that it would at the same time reinforce the favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the unilateral steps taken by the nuclear-weapon States for the cessation of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and for the shutting down of reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

Convinced further that the current international situation is most conducive to nuclear disarmament,

1. *Urges* the Russian Federation and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(*a*) It would embrace:

  (i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;

  (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

  (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

  (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*b*) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. *Requests once again* the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

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26. The First Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA, UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decides:

(*a*) To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the activities of the regional centres;

(*b*) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean".

DOCUMENTS A/47/693 AND ADD.1

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 63

DOCUMENT A/47/693

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

"(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Comission;

"(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;

"(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

"(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

"(*f*) Disarmament Week;

"(*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;

"(*h*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;

"(*i*) Transfer of high technology with military applications"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 44/119 G of 15 December 1989, 45/62 F and G of 4 December 1990 and 46/38 A to D of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 63, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of other documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.4 and proposed amendments contained in document A/C.1/47/L.48

5. On 27 October, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, Finland, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/47/L.4), which was later also sponsored by Armenia. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Having considered* the annual report of the Disarmament Commission (A/47/42),

"*Considering* the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

"*Recalling* its resolution 46/38 A of 6 December 1991,

"1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

"2. *Commends* the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus of a set of guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters, which were recommended to the General Assembly for consideration, pursuant to the adopted 'Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission';[39]

"3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Disarmament Commission has successfully implemented its reform programme and has made considerable progress on other substantive items on its agenda;

"4. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

"5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[10] and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted 'Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission';

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[39] A/CN.10/137 of 27 April 1990.

"6. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

"7. *Recommends* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1992 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration at its 1993 substantive session:

"(1) [To be decided];

"(2) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

"(3) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;

"(4) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

"8. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1993 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/47/27), together with all the official records of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

"10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

"11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled 'Report of the Disarmament Commission'."

6. On 13 November, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, the Philippines and Spain submitted amendments to draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.4 (A/C.1/47/L.48), which were later also sponsored by Bulgaria, Ireland, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua and Portugal.

7. At the 37th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Canada orally revised the amendments (A/C.1/47/L.48), as follows:

(*a*) New preambular paragraphs were added as the third, fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs;

(*b*) In the amended paragraph 7, subparagraph (4), which had read:

"(4) General guidelines for non-proliferation, with special emphasis on weapons of mass destruction;",

was deleted;

(*c*) The new paragraph 8, which had read:

"8. *Recommends* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 organizational session, consider including the issue of international arms transfer, with particular reference to resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991, in the agenda of its substantive session in 1994;",

was revised;

(*d*) The new paragraph 9, which had read:

"9. *Also recommends* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 substantive session, endeavour to conclude its consideration of items 2 and 3 and that the consideration of item 1 be prolonged with a view to its conclusion in 1994;",

was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the amendments (A/C.1/47/L.48), as orally revised, without a vote.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.4, as amended by document A/C.1/47/L.48, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution A).

10. Subsequently, in a letter dated 20 November 1992 addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, the delegation of India withdrew its sponsorship of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.4.

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.8

11. On 27 October, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Malaysia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/47/L.8), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland and Japan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 30th meeting, on 11 November.

12. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.8 without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.15 and Rev.1

13. The draft resolution was included in the report of the First Committee under agenda item 51, entitled "Science and Technology for Disarmament" (see A/47/681).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.16

14. On 28 October, Afghanistan, Belarus, Canada, China, Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament Week" (A/C.1/47/L.16), which was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 23rd meeting, on 2 November.

15. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.16 without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.22

16. On 30 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, the Netherlands,

New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/47/L.22), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Burundi, Ethiopia, Iceland, the Republic of Moldova and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 27th meeting, on 9 November.

17. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.22 without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution D).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.28 and Rev.1

18. On 30 October, Belgium, in its capacity as President of the Conference on Disarmament, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/47/L.28), which was introduced by its representative at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

19. On 6 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.28/Rev.1), which contained the following change: at the end of paragraph 2, the words "of its agenda" were revised to read "on its agenda".

20. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.28/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution E).

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.30

21. On 30 October, Austria, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research" (A/C.1/47/L.30), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Canada and Singapore. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

22. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.30 by a recorded vote of 132 to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America.

Draft decision A/C.1/47/L.53

23. On 20 November, the Chairman of the First Committee submitted a draft decision, entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" (A/C.1/47/L.53), which he introduced at the 40th meeting, on 25 November.

24. At the same meeting, draft decision A/C.1/47/L.53 was orally revised by the Chairman as follows:

(*a*) At the end of subparagraph (*b*), the phrase "and also to request:" was deleted;

(*b*) At the beginning of subparagraphs (*b*) (i) and (ii), which became subparagraphs (*c*) and (*d*), the words "To request" were added.

25. In connection with the draft decision, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/47/L.55).

26. At its 40th meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/47/L.53, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 28 below, draft decision).

Recommendations of the First Committee

27. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to F below:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

A

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission (A/47/42),

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Noting the support for the proposal to include a new item in the agenda of the 1993 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission, entitled "General guidelines for non-proliferation, with special emphasis on weapons of mass destruction",

Also noting the support for consideration of the inclusion of a new item in the agenda of the 1994 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission, entitled "International arms transfer, with particular reference to resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991",

Recognizing the need to improve further the effective functioning of the Disarmament Commission, and bearing in mind the experience of the 1992 substantive session, when the agenda item on objective information on military matters was successfully concluded,

Recalling its resolution 46/38 A of 6 December 1991,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Commends* the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus of a set of guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters (ibid., annex I), which were recommended to the General Assembly for consideration, pursuant to the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";[39]

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Disarmament Commission has successfully implemented its reform programme and has made considerable progress on other substantive items on its agenda;

4. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[10] and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";

6. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

7. *Recommends* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1992 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration at its 1993 substantive session:

(1) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(2) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;

(3) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

8. *Also requests* that the Disarmament Commission, at the aforementioned organizational meeting, consider the following matters:

(*a*) The objective of moving the agenda of the Disarmament Commission to a three-item phased approach with one item in the first year of consideration, one item in its middle year and one item in its concluding year, with the result that, in principle, one item is added and one item is concluded, respectively, at each substantive session;

(*b*) That, in furtherance of the foregoing, the 1993 substantive session should be considered as a transitional year and therefore should consider whether:

(i) Two items on the current agenda, namely, those items referred to in paragraph 7 (2) and (3) above, respectively, should be concluded;

(ii) One item, namely, that referred to in paragraph 7 (1) above, should be held over for conclusion at the next substantive session in 1994;

(iii) One new item should be included in the substantive agenda;

9. *Further requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1993 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/47/27), together with all the official records of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to that end;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

B

Guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 G of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 E of 15 December 1989,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/47/42), containing the text, adopted by the Commission at its 1992 session, of the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters (ibid., annex I),

Expressing its appreciation for the work accomplished by the Disarmament Commission in finalizing the text of the guidelines and recommendations,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on military matters can help to relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements,

Appealing to all States to consider the widest possible use of objective information on military matters,

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific measures agreed upon and implemented in certain regions,

1. *Endorses* the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1992 substantive session;

2. *Recommends* the guidelines and recommendations to all States for implementation, fully taking into account

specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned;

3. *Invites* all States to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General regarding their implementation of the guidelines and recommendations not later than 31 May 1994;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the guidelines and recommendations, on the basis of national reports on accumulated relevant experience, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters".

C

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Noting the momentous developments of unprecedented magnitude that have taken place in international relations recently, and welcoming the important achievements of late in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing role and prestige of the United Nations as a focal point for coordinating and harmonizing the efforts of States,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of world public opinion in support of disarmament efforts in all their aspects,

Also noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the founding of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,[40]

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,[41]

Noting the support for the further observance of Disarmament Week expressed by Member States at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing the significance of the annual observance of Disarmament Week, including by the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by Governments and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week (A/47/321);

2. *Commends* all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their active support for and participation in Disarmament Week;

3. *Invites* all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General;[42]

4. *Invites* Governments and international and national non-governmental organizations to continue to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, the item entitled "Disarmament Week".

D

Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/62 F, adopted without a vote on 4 December 1990,

Reconfirming its support for the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level[43] as endorsed in resolution 43/78 H, adopted without a vote on 7 December 1988,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on experience reported by Member States with the implementation of confidence-building measures (A/47/417),

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific confidence-building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions and, in particular, of measures creating confidence by contributing to disarmament and arms control and by promoting constraint in the military field,

Realizing with deep concern that at the same time tensions in other regions rise and that in some places violent armed conflicts have erupted,

Considering that confidence-building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, can be conducive to achieving structures of security based on cooperation and openness and thus contribute to the wider objective of the renunciation of the threat or use of force,

Welcoming recent progress in the promotion of transparency in the military field as a cornerstone for confidence-building through the finalization in the Disarmament Commission at its 1992 session of its work on the agenda item entitled "Objective information on military matters" and through the inclusion of the item entitled "Transparency in armaments" in the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament,

Bearing in mind that confidence-building measures pursued at the regional level can contribute to the development of global security,

Pointing to the ongoing elaboration and implementation of confidence- and security-building measures within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with a view to building on the foundations already laid for cooperative security in Europe,

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[40] Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

[41] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.

[42] A/34/436.

[43] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 41 (para. 6 of the quoted text).

Aware that there are situations peculiar to specific regions that have a bearing on the nature of the confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

1. *Stresses* the need for the development of confidence-building measures as a concrete and continuous process to help to prevent the use of armed force as a means of resolving political conflicts;

2. *Recommends* the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures to all States for implementation, taking fully into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement and cooperation of the States of the region concerned;

3. *Also recommends* to all States and regions that have started to implement confidence-building measures to pursue further and strengthen this process;

4. *Appeals* to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations, including bilateral, regional and global negotiations, as an important step towards prevention of conflict and, in times of political tension and crisis, as an instrument for peaceful settlement of conflicts;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue actively its work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", which includes consideration and elaboration of universal and non-discriminatory practical means to increase openness and transparency in military matters;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to collect relevant information from all Member States;

7. *Appeals* to all Member States that have not yet done so to make their contribution to the report of the Secretary-General;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda for its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures".

E

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/47/27),

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Considering, in this respect, that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching concrete agreements,

Welcoming the conclusion of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (ibid., appendix I), which has reaffirmed the need for and the importance of the Conference as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community,

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved so far on the subject of the improved and effective functioning of the Conference on Disarmament, including the decision to carry out consultations on the issues of the membership and agenda of the Conference, and the decision of the Conference, to continue the process at its 1993 session,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Welcomes* the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda;

3. *Encourages* the ongoing review of the agenda, membership and methods of work of the Conference on Disarmament;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

F

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[44]

Reaffirming its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, in which it approved the Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, renewed the invitations to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support,

Recalling also its resolution 42/42 J of 30 November 1987, in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies[45] and noted that the establishment of the Institute offered new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

Recalling further its resolution 45/62 G of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, at its forty-seventh session,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to have access to independent and in-depth research on disarmament, in particular on emerging problems and the foreseeable consequences of disarmament,

Noting in this regard the importance of research on the economic aspects of disarmament,

Having considered the annual report of the Director of the Institute (A/47/345, annex I) and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters acting in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute (ibid., annex II),

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[44] A/34/589.

[45] A/42/300, annex.

1. *Welcomes* the research report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "Economic aspects of disarmament: disarmament as an investment process" (A/47/346, annex), as transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly;

2. *Commends* the report to the attention of Member States and encourages them to give active consideration, in particular, to the economic principles for disarmament contained in the executive summary of the report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation.

* * *

28. The First Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decides:

(*a*) To reconvene meetings of the First Committee for five working days, from 8 to 12 March 1993 in New York, with the purpose of reassessing the multilateral arms control and disarmament machinery, in particular the respective roles of the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament and their interrelationship, as well as the role of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including ways and means to enhance the functioning and efficiency of the said machinery, bearing in mind the competence of the Security Council in those matters. The aim of the session is to conduct the aforementioned reassessment with a view to reaching concrete, agreed recommendations for appropriate action. With respect to the Conference on Disarmament, it is understood that the primary responsibility for making recommendations on its future rests with that body;

(*b*) To invite Member States to provide their views on the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold-war era" (A/C.1/47/7) no later than 31 January 1993, and to request the Secretary-General to submit a compilation of those views to the General Assembly for consideration at the reconvened meetings of the First Committee;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to transmit his report entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold-war era" to the Conference on Disarmament; and the Conference on Disarmament to transmit to the Chairman of the First Committee the results of its consideration of that report by 15 February 1993, as well as a report on the status of its ongoing review of its agenda, composition and methods of work by 20 February 1993;

(*d*) To request the Chairman of the First Committee, with the assistance of the other officers of the Committee, and the Secretariat, to coordinate the above actions.

DOCUMENT A/47/693/ADD.1

[*Original: English*]
[*18 March 1993*]

1. At its 81st plenary meeting, on 9 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted decision 47/422, entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session". In paragraph (*a*) of that decision, the Assembly decided to reconvene meetings of the First Committee for five working days, from 8 to 12 March 1993 in New York, with the purpose of reassessing the multilateral arms control and disarmament machinery, in particular the respective roles of the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament and their interrelationship, as well as the role of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including ways and means to enhance the functioning and efficiency of the said machinery, bearing in mind the competence of the Security Council in those matters. The aim of the session was to conduct the aforementioned reassessment with a view to reaching concrete, agreed recommendations for appropriate action. With respect to the Conference on Disarmament, it was understood that the primary responsibility for making recommendations on its future rested with that body.

2. At its 41st meeting, on 8 March, the first meeting of its resumed session, the First Committee decided to hold a general exchange of views on issues referred to in decision 47/422. The general exchange of views took place at the 41st and the 42nd meetings, also on 8 March.

3. At its resumed session, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of other documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

4. On 11 March, the Chairman of the First Committee submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" (A/C.1/47/L.56), which was introduced by the Chairman at the 44th meeting, on 12 March.

5. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the First Committee made a statement concerning its programme budget implications at the 44th meeting.

6. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.56 was orally revised by the Chairman as follows:

(*a*) At the end of the eighth preambular paragraph, the words "multifaceted realities of international security" were replaced with the words "international situation";

(*b*) At the end of the eleventh preambular paragraph, the words "in the field of disarmament" were added.

7. Also at the same meeting, draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.56 was orally revised by the representative of Pakistan, as follows: at the end of the first preambular paragraph, the words "bearing in mind the competence of the Security Council in those matters," were added.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.56, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 9 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

G

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 47/422 of 9 December 1992, by which it decided to reconvene meetings of the First Committee from 8 to 12 March 1993 in order to reassess the multilateral arms control and disarmament machinery, in particular the respective roles of the First Committee, the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament and their interrelationship, as well as the role of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including ways and means to enhance the functioning and efficiency of the said machinery, bearing in mind the competence of the Security Council in those matters,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold-war era" (A/C.1/47/7),

Taking note also of the views of Member States on that report (see A/47/887 and Corr.1 and Add.1–5),

Taking note further of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.1/47/14, annex I), as well as its report on the ongoing review of the agenda, composition and methods of work of the Conference (ibid., annex II),

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[10] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the views expressed by Member States at the resumed session of the First Committee on these questions,

Conscious that the new international situation has enhanced the prospects for disarmament and arms regulation, which is conducive to further multilateral efforts in disarmament,

Stressing the need for the multilateral arms control and disarmament machinery to respond to the new international situation,

Noting that a review is being undertaken regarding the allocation of agenda items to the Main Committees of the General Assembly,

Noting also the continuing review of the role and resources of the Office for Disarmament Affairs in order to strengthen its effective functioning,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's statement of 9 March 1993 that the Secretariat's capabilities are being strengthened to enable it to discharge its responsibilities effectively in the field of disarmament (see A/C.1/47/PV.43),

Desiring to enhance the effective functioning of the present multilateral disarmament machinery,

1. *Decides* that the First Committee of the General Assembly, in pursuing its efforts to respond to the new realities of international security, should continue to deal with the questions of disarmament and related international security issues;

2. *Requests* the Chairman of the First Committee to continue his consultations on the further rationalization of the work and the effective functioning of the Committee, taking into account all the views and proposals presented to the Committee, including those related to the thematic clustering of agenda items;

3. *Reaffirms* the role of the Disarmament Commission as a specialized deliberative body within the United Nations disarmament machinery, and takes note of the progress achieved in its ongoing process of reform;

4. *Recommends* that every effort be made to continue to enhance the working methods of the Disarmament Commission so as to enable it to give focused consideration to a limited number of priority issues in the field of disarmament, and to that end welcomes the decision of the Commission to move its agenda towards a three-item phased approach;

5. *Notes* the fact that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single global disarmament negotiating forum, is a body of limited composition taking its decisions on the basis of consensus and maintains its special status in relationship with the United Nations disarmament machinery;

6. *Welcomes* the fact that the Conference on Disarmament, in addition to the review of its composition, has also intensified the review of its agenda and methods of work, with a view to reaching prompt decisions on these questions;

7. *Encourages* the Conference on Disarmament to reach early agreement on the expansion of its membership;

8. *Stresses* the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take concrete steps to strengthen the Office for Disarmament Affairs in order to ensure that it has the necessary means and resources to carry out its mandated tasks;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on those steps to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

11. *Decides* to review these questions at its forty-eighth session.

DOCUMENT A/47/694

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 64

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/39 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 64, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament (A/47/538) and a letter dated 6 February 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991 (A/47/88-S/23563).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 28 October, Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.9), which was introduced by the representative of Qatar at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

6. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.9/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) The fourth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Noting with grave concern* Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,",

was deleted;

(*b*) The seventh preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Deeply alarmed* by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems threatening regional and international peace and security,",

was revised;

(*c*) The eighth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Aware* of Israel's collaboration with South Africa in developing their nuclear-weapons delivery systems,",

was revised;

(*d*) The ninth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Deeply concerned* that Israel has not committed itself to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack safeguarded nuclear facilities,",

was deleted;

(*e*) Paragraphs 3 and 4, which had read:

> "3. *Expresses grave concern* at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields;
>
> "4. *Expresses its deep concern* regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;",

were deleted, and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*f*) The original paragraph 6, now paragraph 4, which had read:

> "6. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability;",

was revised.

7. At the 34th meeting, on 16 November, the Syrian Arab Republic withdrew its sponsorship of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.9/Rev.1. Subsequently, on 20 November, its delegation submitted a letter addressed to the Chairman of the First Committee reinstating its sponsorship of the draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.9/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 54 to 3, with 70 abstentions (see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Against: Israel, Romania, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 46/39 of 6 December 1991,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in its resolution 487 (1981), called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Taking note of relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest of which is resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/601 of 25 September 1992,[46]

Taking into consideration the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992 (see A/47/675-S/24816, annex), and in particular its paragraph 52, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel,

Concerned at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields,

1. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Urges* Israel to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[9]

3. *Reaffirms* that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested it to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

4. *Calls upon* all States and organizations not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel with the aim of enhancing its nuclear-weapons capability;

5. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

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[46] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-sixth Regular Session*, 21-25 September 1992.

DOCUMENT A/47/695

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 65

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/40 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. The Committee had no documents before it in connection with item 65.

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.21), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

6. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.21 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988, 45/64 of 4 December 1990 and 46/40 of 6 December 1991,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,[47] together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),[47] the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)[47] and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),[47]

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,[48]

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. *Also notes with satisfaction* that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, as well as successor States to take appropriate action so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. *Stresses* that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. *Notes*, taking into account the nature of the Convention, the potential of the International Committee of the Red Cross to consider questions pursuant to the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

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[47] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

[48] A/44/569.

DOCUMENT A/47/698

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 68

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/49 of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. In connection with item 68, the Committee had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/47/29).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.31), which was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 32nd meeting, on 12 November.

6. Also on 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1), in which paragraph 6, which had read:

> "6. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1993, with a duration of ten working days and with the possibility of holding another session of five working days, if necessary;",

was revised.

7. In connection with draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/47/L.49).

8. At its 34th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1 by a re-

corded vote of 98 to 3, with 31 abstentions[49] (see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolution 46/49 of 9 December 1991 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the report on the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979,[50]

Recalling further paragraphs 15 and 16, chapter III, of the Final Document adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992 (see A/47/675-S/24816, annex),

Affirming the importance of the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace to achieve the goals contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,

Welcoming the positive developments in international political relations, which offer opportunities for enhancing peace, security and cooperation, and expressing the hope that the new spirit of international cooperation will be reflected in the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to that end,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/47/29),

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo,

Noting also that it may not be possible to convene the first stage of the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean in accordance with resolution 46/49, and urging that consideration be given to the timing of such a conference at Colombo at the appropriate time,

Desirous of continuing its efforts for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean,

Considering the need for new alternative approaches for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;

2. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to consider new alternative approaches leading to the achievement of the goals contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979, taking into account the changing international situation;

3. *Also requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to address the complex ramifications of the issues involved and differing perceptions on these issues as well as the future role of the Ad Hoc Committee and to make recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

4. *Decides* to convene, as early as possible thereafter, the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean;

5. *Calls upon* the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

6. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1993, with a duration of not more than ten working days;

7. *Also requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

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[49] The delegation of Kenya subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Spain, that it had intended to abstain.

[50] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

DOCUMENT A/47/700

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 142

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with a letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General (A/47/241).

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on those draft resolutions took place from the 31st through 37th and 40th meetings, from 12 to 20 and 25 November.

4. For its consideration of item 142, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Letter dated 17 September 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the Secretary-General (A/47/461);

(*b*) Letter dated 22 September 1992 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of resolution 290 (VII) adopted by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean at its seventh special session, held in Mexico City on 26 August 1992 (A/47/467);

(*c*) Letter dated 7 October 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/47/4).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.40), which was later also sponsored by the United States of America. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 27th meeting, on 9 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.40 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGIME ESTABLISHED BY THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin America would take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, and particularly the nuclear-weapon States, would lend it their full cooperation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear-weapon States and those which do not possess such weapons,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[51] was opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

Recalling also that in its preamble the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the Treaty of Tlatelolco is open for signature to all the sovereign States of Latin America and the Caribbean and that it contains two additional protocols that are open for signature, respectively, to the States that *de jure* or de facto are internationally responsible for territories located within the zone of application of the Treaty and to the nuclear-weapon States,

Bearing in mind also that, with the adherence in 1992 of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Treaty of Tlatelolco is in force for twenty-four sovereign States of the region,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of France deposited its instrument of ratification of Additional Protocol I on 24 August 1992, thus giving full force to that Protocol,

Recalling that since 1974 Additional Protocol II has been in force for the five nuclear-weapon States,

Mindful that international conditions are more propitious for the consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty of Tlatelolco,

Also noting with satisfaction the holding of the fourth meeting of the signatories of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the seventh special session of the General Conference of the

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[51] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, at Mexico City on 26 August 1992,

Welcoming the adoption on that occasion of resolution 290 (VII) (A/47/467, annex), in which the General Conference approved and opened for signature a set of amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of that instrument,

Noting that the Government of Cuba has declared that, in pursuit of regional unity, it would be ready to sign the Treaty of Tlatelolco once all the States of the region have assumed the undertakings of that Treaty,

1. *Welcomes* the concrete steps taken by several countries this year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by that Treaty, including the adoption by acclamation on 26 August 1992 of the amendments to it (ibid.);

2. *Welcomes in particular* the ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty of Tlatelolco by France, thus giving full force to the additional protocols of that Treaty;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the declaration of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile (A/47/461, annex) to the effect that as soon as the three countries have completed the procedures for ratifying the text of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, as amended, they will waive all the requirements set forth in paragraph 1 of article 28 of the Treaty that still remain to be met;

4. *Urges* all Latin American and Caribbean States to take speedily the necessary measures to attain the full entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and, in particular, the States in respect of which the Treaty is open for signature and ratification immediately to carry out the corresponding formalities so that they may become parties to that international instrument, thus contributing to the consolidation of the regime established by that Treaty;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 30 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in the report on item 60 (A/47/690, para. 11). For the final text, see resolution 47/39.[52]

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 9 December 1992, the General Assembly took action on recommendations submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 49 to 58, 61 to 65, 68 and 142.

The Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee on agenda item 49 (A/47/679). See decision 47/418.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 50 (A/47/680, para. 7) was adopted by 128 votes to 3, with 30 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 47/43.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on items 51 and 63 (*i*) (A/47/681, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 47/44.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 52 (A/47/682, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 47/45.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 53 (A/47/683, para. 8) was adopted as follows: paragraph 1 was adopted by 113 votes to 2, with 43 abstentions,* paragraph 2 was adopted by 112 votes to 2, with 43 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 118 votes to 2, with 41 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 47/46.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 54 (A/47/684, para. 8) was adopted by 159 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 47/47.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 55 (A/47/685, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 47/48.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 56 (A/47/686, para. 7) was adopted by 144 votes to 3, with 13 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 47/49.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 57 (A/47/687, para. 7) was adopted by 162 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 47/50.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 58 (A/47/688, para. 7) was adopted as follows: paragraph 8 was adopted by 159 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions;* and the draft resolution as a whole by 164 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 47/51.[52]

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*Recorded vote.

[52] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

Action on draft resolution E submitted in the report on item 61 (A/47/691, para. 38) was postponed pending review of its programme budget implications by the Fifth Committee. Draft resolutions A to D and F to L were adopted as follows: draft resolutions B, D and F to J were adopted. Draft resolution A was adopted by 168 votes to none;* draft resolution C was adopted by 164 votes to none, with 3 abstentions;* and draft resolution K was adopted by 168 votes to none, with 1 abstention.* For the final texts, see resolutions 47/52 A to K.[52] Draft decisions I and II (ibid., para. 39) were adopted. For the final texts, see decisions 47/419 and 47/420.[52]

Action on draft resolution A submitted in the report on item 62 (A/47/692, para. 25) was postponed pending review of its programme budget implications by the Fifth Committee. Draft resolutions B to F were adopted as follows: draft resolutions B, C and E were adopted. Draft resolution D was adopted by 126 votes to 21, with 21 abstentions;* and draft resolution F by 121 votes to 19, with 27 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolution 47/53 A to E.[52] The draft decision (ibid., para. 26) was adopted. For the final text, see decision 47/421.[52]

Draft resolutions A to F submitted in the report on item 63 (A/47/693, para. 27) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions A to E were adopted, and draft resolution F was adopted by 166 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 47/54 A to F.[52] The draft decision (ibid., para. 28) was adopted. For the final text, see decision 47/422.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 64 (A/47/694, para. 9) was adopted by 64 votes to 3, with 90 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 47/55.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 65 (A/47/695, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 47/56.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 68 (A/47/698, para. 9) was adopted by 129 votes to 3, with 35 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 47/59.[52]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 142 (A/47/700, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 47/61.[52]

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1992, the General Assembly took action on the remaining draft resolutions in the reports of the First Committee on agenda items 59, 61 and 62.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 59 (A/47/689, para. 9) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 47/76.[52]

Draft resolution E submitted in the report on item 61 (A/47/691, para. 38) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 47/52 L.[52]

Draft resolution A submitted in the report on item 62 (A/47/692, para. 25) was adopted by 159 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.* For the final text, see resolution 47/53 F.[52]

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in the addendum to the report on item 63 (A/47/693/Add.1, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 47/54 G.[53]

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*Recorded vote.

[53] Ibid., vol. II.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/47/27	Report of the Conference on Disarmament	49-51, 61, 63	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27*
A/47/29	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean	68	Ibid., *Supplement No. 29*
A/47/42	Report of the Disarmament Commission	54, 57, 58, 60-63	Ibid., *Supplement No. 42*
A/47/77-S/23486 and Corr.1	Letter dated 28 January 1992 from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General	54, 61, 63	
A/47/78-S/23490	Letter dated 27 January 1992 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	60	See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23490

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/47/79-S/23494	Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General	54, 61, 63	
A/47/85	Letter dated 4 February 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 31 January 1992	61 (*j*), 63	
A/47/88-S/23563	Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991	55, 64	
A/47/89-S/23576	Letter dated 11 February 1992 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the concluding documents of the Second Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Prague on 30 and 31 January 1992	60, 61	
A/47/92	Letter dated 18 February 1992 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement issued on the occasion of the meeting held to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, held at Mexico City on 14 February 1992	61	
A/47/93	Letter dated 25 February 1992 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	56, 61 (*j*)	
A/47/96-S/23645	Letter dated 26 February 1992 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General	61, 62	
A/47/181	Letter dated 28 April 1992 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	50, 58, 60, 61	
A/47/183	Letter dated 27 April 1992 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General	61 (*i*)	
A/47/225-S/23998	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representatives of Indonesia and Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held on Bali from 14 to 16 May 1992	61	
A/47/301	Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 29 June 1992	62 (*b*)	
A/47/303 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	49	
A/47/304	*Idem*	56	
A/47/312-S/24238	Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a letter from the President of Senegal to the Secretary-General and the position paper on the new world order prepared by the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (Group of Fifteen) at its second annual meeting, held at Caracas from 27 to 29 November 1991	61 (*j*)	
A/47/313	Note by the Secretary-General	61 (*a*)	
A/47/314 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	61 (*i*)	
A/47/316 and Add.1 and 2	*Idem*	61 (*m*)	
A/47/321	*Idem*	63 (*f*)	
A/47/341	Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	61	
A/47/342 and Corr.1 and 3	Report of the Secretary-General	61 (*l*)	
A/47/345	Note by the Secretary-General	63(*d*), (*e*)	
A/47/346	*Idem*	63 (*e*)	
A/47/347	Letter dated 27 July 1992 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General	62 (*b*)	
A/47/354	Report of the Secretary-General	63 (*d*)	
A/47/355	*Idem*	50	
A/47/356-S/24367	Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions agreed upon at the second Ibero-American Summit, held at Madrid on 23 and 24 July 1992	61	
A/47/359	Report of the Secretary-General	62 (*f*)	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/47/362	*Idem*	61 (*b*)	
A/47/370 and Add.1-3	*Idem*	61 (*l*)	
A/47/371 and Add.1 and 2	*Idem*	63 (*i*)	
A/47/387	*Idem*	55	
A/47/391	Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representative of Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara on 8 and 9 July 1992	60, 62	
A/47/394	Report of the Secretary-General	61 (*e*)	
A/47/405 and Add.1	*Idem*	52	
A/47/417	*Idem*	63 (*g*)	
A/47/422	Letter dated 3 September 1992 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	60	
A/47/437	Note verbale dated 11 September 1992 from the mission of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Statement of the Tenth Session of the InterAction Council, held at Querétaro, Mexico, from 28 to 31 May 1992	61	
A/47/441-S/24559	Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-fourth session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 8 and 9 September 1992	55,60, 61	
A/47/449-S/24566	Letter dated 15 September 1992 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration countries at their sixth meeting, held at Doha on 9 and 10 September 1992	55, 60, 61	
A/47/452	Report of the Secretary-General	61 (*f*)	
A/47/461	Letter dated 17 September 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the Secretary-General	142	
A/47/467	Letter dated 22 September 1992 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of resolution 290 (VII) adopted by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean at its seventh special session, held at Mexico City on 26 August 1992	142	
A/47/468	Note by the Secretary-General	59	
A/47/469	Report of the Secretary-General	62 (*a*)	
A/47/470 and Corr.1	*Idem*	63 (*c*)	
A/47/482	Note by the Secretary-General	61 (*a*)	
A/47/511	Report of the Secretary-General	62 (*b*)	
A/47/533	*Idem*	59	
A/47/537-S/24672	Note verbale dated 14 October 1992 from the representative of the Bahamas to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of resolutions adopted at the ninth informal consultation of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held in New York on 6 October 1992	61 (*k*)	
A/47/538	Report of the Secretary-General	64	
A/47/564	Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	60,62	
A/47/568	Report of the Secretary-General	62 (*e*)	
A/47/618-S/24747	Letter dated 2 November 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	49,61	Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24747
A/47/642-S/24780	Letter dated 9 November 1992 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General	61,62	Ibid., document S/24780
A/47/675-S/24816	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992	49-55, 57-65, 68	
A/47/745	Letter dated 25 November 1992 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	60	
A/47/803	Letter dated 17 December 1992 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General	61,142	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/47/887 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5	Report of the Secretary-General	63	
A/47/902	Letter dated 3 March 1993 from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General	63	
A/C.1/47/4	Letter dated 7 October 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of statements made at the seventh special session of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Mexico City on 26 August 1992	142	
A/C.1/47/7	Report of the Secretary-General	63 (*f*)	
A/C.1/47/9	Note verbale dated 27 October 1992 from the representative of the Bahamas to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community	61 (*k*)	
A/C.1/47/13	Letter dated 23 November 1992 from the representative of Germany to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolution adopted by the International Federation of Chemical, Energy and General Workers' Unions at its 20th Statutory Congress, held at Bonn from 4 to 6 November 1992	60	
A/C.1/47/14	Letter dated 25 February 1993 from the President of the Conference on Disarmament to the Chairman of the First Committee transmitting the texts of two reports of the Conference on Disarmament adopted at its 643rd plenary meeting, on 18 February 1993	63	
A/C.1/47/15	Letter dated 9 March 1993 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary of the First Committee transmitting the text of a working paper entitled "Rationalization of the work of the First Committee — agenda of the First Committee: a new look" submitted by the European Community and its member States	63	
A/C.1/47/L.1	Draft resolution	60	See A/47/690, paras. 5, 6, 7 and 11
A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	60	Ibid., paras. 6, 7 and 11
A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.2	*Idem*	60	Ibid., paras. 7 and 11
A/C.1/47/L.2	Draft resolution	62 (*b*)	See A/47/692, paras. 5, 6 and 25, draft resolution A
A/C.1/47/L.3	Draft decision	61 (*i*)	See A/47/691, paras. 5 and 39, draft decision I
A/C.1/47/L.4	Draft resolution	63 (*a*)	See A/47/693, para. 5
A/C.1/47/L.5	*Idem*	62 (*e*)	See A/47/692, paras. 9 and 25, draft resolution B
A/C.1/47/L.6	*Idem*	61 (*n*)	See A/47/691, paras. 7 and 38, draft resolution A
A/C.1/47/L.7	Draft decision	61 (*m*)	Ibid., paras. 10 and 39, draft decision II
A/C.1/47/L.8	Draft resolution	63 (*a*)	See A/47/693, paras. 11 and 27, draft resolution B
A/C.1/47/L.9	*Idem*	64	See A/47/694, paras. 5, 6 and 9
A/C.1/47/L.9/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64	Ibid., paras. 6 and 9
A/C.1/47/L.10	Draft resolution	61 (*h*)	See A/47/691, paras. 12 and 38, draft resolution B
A/C.1/47/L.11	*Idem*	55	See A/47/685, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/47/L.12	*Idem*	61 (*g*)	See A/47/691, paras. 14 and 38, draft resolution C
A/C.1/47/L.13	*Idem*	61 (*k*)	Ibid., paras. 16, 17, 18 and 38, draft resolution D
A/C.1/47/L.13/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	61 (*k*)	Ibid., paras. 17, 18 and 38, draft resolution D
A/C.1/47/L.13/Rev.2	*Idem*	61 (*k*)	Ibid., paras. 18 and 38, draft resolution D
A/C.1/47/L.14	Draft resolution	59	See A/47/689, paras. 5, 6 and 9
A/C.1/47/L.15	*Idem*	51, 63 (*i*)	See A/47/681, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.1/47/L.15/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	51, 63 (*i*)	Ibid., paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/47/L.16	Draft resolution	63 (*f*)	See A/47/693, paras. 14 and 27, draft resolution C
A/C.1/47/L.17	*Idem*	57	See A/47/687, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/47/L.18	*Idem*	61 (*l*)	See A/47/691, paras. 20 and 38, draft resolution E
A/C.1/47/L.19	*Idem*	56	See A/47/686, paras. 5 and 7

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/C.1/47/L.20	*Idem*	61	See A/47/691, paras. 23, 24 and 38, draft resolution F
A/C.1/47/L.20/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	61	Ibid., paras. 24 and 38, draft resolution F
A/C.1/47/L.21	Draft resolution	65	See A/47/695, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/47/L.22	*Idem*	63 (*g*)	See A/47/693, paras. 16 and 27, draft resolution D
A/C.1/47/L.23	*Idem*	61 (*f*)	See A/47/691, paras. 26 and 38, draft resolution G
A/C.1/47/L.24	*Idem*	62 (*b*)	See A/47/692, paras. 11 and 25, draft resolution C
A/C.1/47/L.25	*Idem*	61 (*j*)	See A/47/691, paras. 28 and 38, draft resolution H
A/C.1/47/L.26	*Idem*	62 (*f*)	See A/47/692, para. 13
A/C.1/47/L.26/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	62 (*f*)	Ibid., paras. 13 and 14
A/C.1/47/L.26/Rev.2	*Idem*	62 (*f*)	Ibid., paras. 13, 14, 15 and 16
A/C.1/47/L.27	Draft resolution	61 (*e*)	See A/47/691, paras. 30 and 38, draft resolution I
A/C.1/47/L.28	*Idem*	63 (*b*)	See A/47/693, paras. 18, 19 and 27, draft resolution E
A/C.1/47/L.28/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	63 (*b*)	Ibid., paras. 19 and 27, draft resolution E
A/C.1/47/L.29	Draft resolution	61 (*m*)	See A/47/691, paras. 32 and 38, draft resolution J
A/C.1/47/L.30	*Idem*	63 (*e*)	See A/47/693, paras. 21 and 27, draft resolution F
A/C.1/47/L.31	*Idem*	68	See A/47/698, paras. 5, 6 and 9
A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	68	Ibid., paras. 6 and 9
A/C.1/47/L.32	Draft resolution	50	See A/47/680, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/47/L.33	*Idem*	62 (*d*)	See A/47/692, paras. 19 and 25, draft resolution D
A/C.1/47/L.34	*Idem*	58	See A/47/688, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/47/L.35	*Idem*	61 (*j*)	See A/47/691, paras. 34 and 38, draft resolution K
A/C.1/47/L.36	*Idem*	61	Ibid., paras. 36 and 38, draft resolution L
A/C.1/47/L.37	*Idem*	54	See A/47/684, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.1/47/L.38	*Idem*	53	See A/47/683, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.1/47/L.39	*Idem*	62 (*a*)	See A/47/692, paras. 21 and 25, draft resolution E
A/C.1/47/L.40	*Idem*	142	See A/47/700, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/47/L.41	*Idem*	62 (*c*)	See A/47/692, paras. 23 and 25, draft resolution F
A/C.1/47/L.42	*Idem*	52	See A/47/682, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.1/47/L.42/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	52	Ibid., paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/47/L.43	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.2: note by the Secretary-General	60	
A/C.1/47/L.44	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.18: note by the Secretary-General	61 (*l*)	
A/C.1/47/L.48	Amendments to draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.4	63 (*a*)	See A/47/693, paras. 6, 7 and 27, draft resolution A
A/C.1/47/L.49	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	68	
A/C.1/47/L.50	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.2: note by the Secretary-General	62 (*b*)	
A/C.1/47/L.51	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.14: note by the Secretary-General	59	
A/C.1/47/L.52	Draft decision	62 (*f*)	See A/47/692, paras. 17 and 26
A/C.1/47/L.53	*Idem*	63	See A/47/693, para. 23, 24 and 28
A/C.1/47/L.55	Programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.1/47/L.53: note by the Secretary-General	63	
A/C.1/47/L.56	Draft resolution	63	See A/47/693/Add.1, paras. 4, 6 and 9

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/47/689		
A/C.5/47/65	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/4[illegible]Add.11	Twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/47/784	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 104
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/47/690		
A/C.5/47/49	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/47/704	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 104
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution E submitted by the First Committee in document A/47/691		
A/C.5/47/50	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/47/7/Add.11	Twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/47/784	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 104
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in document A/47/692		
A/C.5/47/64	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/47/7/Add.11	Twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/47/784	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 104
	Programme budget implications of the draft decision submitted by the First Committee in document A/47/693		
A/C.5/47/63	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/47/7/Add.11	Twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/47/761	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 104
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/47/698		
A/C.5/47/52	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/47/7/Add.11	Twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/47/762	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 104

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 66*

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 66: Question of Antarctica

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Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, First Committee*, 38th to 40th meetings and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 81st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 66.

DOCUMENT A/47/696

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 66

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 46/41 A and B of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided that the general debate, consideration of and action on the draft resolution(s) on item 66 should take place from 23 to 25 November. The deliberations on and consideration of that item took place from the 38th through 40th meetings, from 23 to 25 November. Action on the draft resolution took place at the 40th meeting.

4. For its consideration of item 66, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/47/541);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/47/542);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica (A/47/624).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 23 November Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.54), which was later also sponsored by Oman. Subsequent to the issuance of the draft resolution, the delegation of Mauritius informed the Secretariat that it had decided to join the list of sponsors of the draft resolution on behalf of the members of the Group of African States. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Malaysia at the 39th meeting, on 24 November.

6. At its 40th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.54 by a roll-call vote of 71 to none, with 6 abstentions[1] (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Portugal, Turkey, Venezuela.

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[1] The following 45 States announced that they were not participating in the vote: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay. The delegation of Afghanistan subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989, 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990 and 46/41 A and B of 6 December 1991,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990,[2] the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991,[3] the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991[4] and the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992 (see A/47/675-S/24816, annex),

Recalling further the declaration on South Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-eighth ordinary session, held at Dakar from 29 June to 1 July 1992,

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A, 44/124 B, 45/78 A and 46/41 A,

Welcoming the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to submit to the Secretary-General the final report of the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, which took place at Bonn from 7 to 18 October 1991,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climate conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming also the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and of the need for a comprehensive agreement to be negotiated by the international community on the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Reiterating the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on the global environment,

Welcoming further the recognition by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, of the value of Antarctica as an area for the conduct of scientific research, in particular research essential to understanding the global environment,

Welcoming the increasing support, including by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming also the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally coordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming further the increasing awareness of an interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need for concerted international cooperation in order to protect and safeguard Antarctica and its dependent ecosystems from external environmental disturbances for future generations,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/47/541 and A/47/542) on the report of the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and on the participation of the apartheid minority regime of South Africa in meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica (A/47/624), and requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of publishing, as official documents of the United Nations, extracts of data received from the various organizations in the preparation of future annual reports, within existing resources;

3. *Expresses its regret*—while noting the cooperation of some United Nations specialized agencies and programmes at the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting—that, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and urges once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

4. *Calls upon* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties—bearing in mind that the Antarctic Treaty[5] is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, with which South Africa has yet to comply fully—to prevent South Africa from participating fully in their meetings pending

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[2] See A/45/474, annex.

[3] See A/46/486-S/23055, annex.

[4] A/46/708, annex, para. 44.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

the attainment of a non-racial democratic government in that country;

5. *Encourages*—while welcoming the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to provide information regarding the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting—the Parties to provide to the Secretary-General, on a continuing basis, more information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

6. *Welcomes* the commitment made by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties under chapter 17 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[6] as provided for in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, to continue:

(*a*) To ensure that data and information resulting from scientific research activities conducted in Antarctica are freely available to the international community;

(*b*) To enhance access of the international scientific community and specialized agencies of the United Nations to such data and information, including the encouragement of periodic seminars and symposia;

7. *Urges* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to build on the agreements achieved at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly as noted in paragraph 6 of the present resolution, and, in this connection, actively to explore the possibility of organizing an annual seminar/symposium covering issues relating to the environment, commencing in 1993, with international participation as wide as possible, including that of international organizations such as the United Nations;

8. *Also urges* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to establish monitoring and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance with the provisions of the 1991 Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection;

9. *Reiterates its call*, in welcoming the ban on prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next fifty years by Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in accordance with the Madrid Protocol, for the ban to be made permanent;

10. *Also reiterates its call* that any move at drawing up an international convention to establish a nature reserve or world park in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

11. *Reaffirms*, while welcoming the concrete steps taken by the Secretariat through the publication on Antarctica by the Department of Public Information, the need to promote further public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information within existing resources;

12. *Encourages* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica;

13. *Urges* the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities will ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and are for the benefit of all mankind;

14. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General on matters pertaining to Antarctica and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to the continent;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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[6] See A/CONF.151/26, chap. II, resolution 1, annex II.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 9 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in its report on item 66 (A/47/696, para. 7) in a roll-call vote by 96 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 47/57.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/541	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/542	*Idem*	
A/47/624	Report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica	
A/C.1/47/L.54	Draft resolution	See A/47/696, paras. 5 and 7

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

*Agenda items 67 and 69**

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 67: Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region
Agenda item 69: Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

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DOCUMENT A/47/697

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 67

[*Original: English*]
[4 December 1992]

1. The item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/42 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on draft resolutions on items 67 and 69 took place at the 37th meeting, on 20 November.

4. For its consideration of item 67, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of other documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 12 November Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco and Tunisia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.46).

6. On 18 November the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.46/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Algeria at the 37th meeting, on 20 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) Paragraph 5, which had read:

> "5. *Takes note* of the conclusions concerning the Mediterranean of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992;"

was revised;

(*b*) In paragraph 13, the phrase "to undertake a study that would explore means" was replaced by "to submit a report on means".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.46/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 46/42 of 6 December 1991,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with a view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and elimi-

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, First Committee*, 3rd to 30th and 37th meetings and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 81st meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 67 and 68.

nating the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments world wide, particularly in Europe,

Expressing satisfaction at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Expressing its concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item (A/47/524),

1. *Reaffirms* that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. *Expresses satisfaction* at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Welcomes* the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that will promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region, and encourages them to pursue these efforts further;

4. *Recognizes* that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries;

5. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992 (see A/47/675-S/24816, annex), specifically paragraphs 36 to 39 of the Final Document on political issues concerning the Mediterranean;

6. *Recalls* the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries to be held at Tunis;

7. *Takes note* of the "Helsinki Document 1992—The Challenges of Change" (A/47/361-S/24370, annex), adopted in July 1992, whereby the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed, *inter alia*, to widen their cooperation and enlarge their dialogue with the non-participating Mediterranean States as a means to promote social and economic development, thereby enhancing stability in the region, in order to narrow the prosperity gap between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours and protect the Mediterranean ecosystems;

8. *Takes note also* of the declaration of the European Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community on relations between Europe and the Maghreb (A/47/310, annex), issued at Lisbon on 25 June 1992;

9. *Welcomes* in this context the decision to convene a Mediterranean seminar of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe under the auspices of the Committee of Senior Officials to consider various topics, including the environment, demographic trends or economic development and other areas of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between States participating in the Conference and non-participating Mediterranean States, reflecting the general framework of principles of cooperation in the Mediterranean region as provided for in the Final Act and other documents of the Conference;

10. *Takes note further* of the conclusions and recommendations of the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean (see A/C.1/47/8, annex), held at Malaga, Spain, from 15 to 20 June 1992, which, *inter alia*, launched a pragmatic process of cooperation that would gradually gain in strength and coverage, generate a positive and irreversible momentum and facilitate the settlement of disputes;

11. *Encourages* the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

12. *Notes* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Europe of its decision G (47), entitled "Economic cooperation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe", and, in this context, calls upon the Executive Secretaries of the relevant United Nations regional commissions as well as other United Nations bodies concerned to strengthen their cooperation on matters that are of common interest to the Mediterranean countries and that will have a positive impact on the region as a whole, in particular in the economic, social, humanitarian and environmental spheres;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

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[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

DOCUMENT A/47/699

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 69

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its decision 46/414 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place from the 22nd through 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November, and action on draft resolutions on items 67 and 69 took place at the 37th meeting, on 20 November.

4. For its consideration of item 69, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of other documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.45 and Rev.1

5. On 12 November Algeria, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Viet Nam and Zambia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (A/C.1/47/L.45).

6. On 17 November Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.45/Rev.1), which was introduced by its representative at the 37th meeting, on 20 November. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.45/Rev.1 contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the phrase "over the persistence of conflicts", was revised to read "over the persistence of tensions and conflicts";

(*b*) The beginning of paragraph 4, which had read:

> "4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and domination or measures of",

was revised to read:

> "4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, aggression, intervention, interference, all forms of terrorism, suppression, foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination or measures of";

(*c*) The beginning of paragraph 5, which had read:

> "5. *Recognizes* the validity of the concepts, among others, of confidence-building measures",

was revised;

(*d*) The beginning of paragraph 6, which had read:

> "6. *Calls* for regional dialogues to promote security, economic",

was revised;

(*e*) In paragraph 8, the phrase "the responsibility of the United Nations", was revised to read "the fundamental role of the United Nations";

(*f*) Paragraph 11, which had read:

> "11. *Considers* that respect for and promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the recognition of the inalienable rights of peoples to self-determination and independence will strengthen international peace and security;",

was revised to read:

> "11. *Considers* that respect for and promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the recognition of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination and independence, will strengthen international peace and security, and reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;".

7. At the same meeting the representative of Indonesia orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.45/Rev.1 as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 4, after the words "foreign occupation", the words "and colonial or alien domination" were deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 11, after the words "struggle of peoples under", the words "colonial or alien domination or" were deleted.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.45/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 88 to 1, with 40 abstentions (see para. 12 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen.